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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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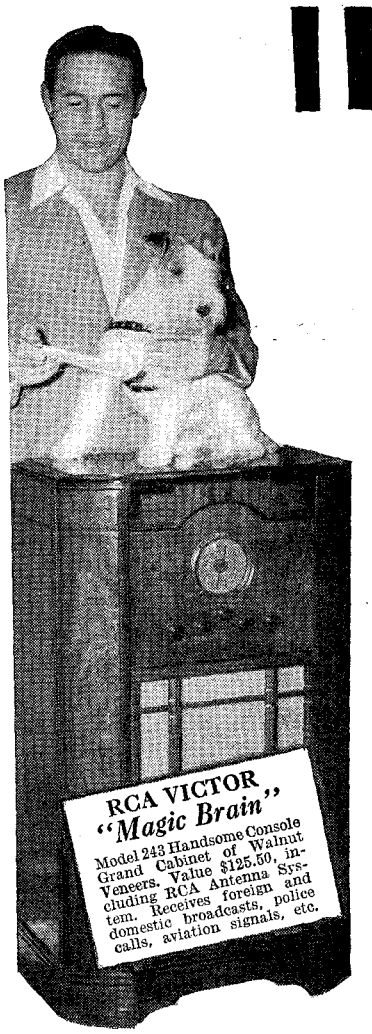
Name MAX BAER'S DOG

WIN $1000.00 IN CASH

ALSO THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF 1935 RCA

"Magic Brain"

RADIOS AND OTHER PRIZES


RCA VICTOR
"Magic Brain"
Model 243 Handsome Console Grand Cabinet of Walnut Veneers. Value $125.50, including RCA Antenna System. Receives foreign and domestic broadcasts, police calls, aviation signals, etc.

ALL you have to do is suggest a winning name for the wiry little he-dog that Max Baer adopted while training for his recent fight.

For the best names received *each week* until July 20th, as explained below, Gillette awards ten of these magnificent $125.50 radios and forty Gillette Aristocrat One Piece Razors, retail value $4.00 each! In all, 60 radios and 240 razors will be awarded.

The Grand Prize of $1000 goes to the person sending in the best name submitted during the entire contest. Hurry! This contest offers you a wonderful opportunity to win big money. Also a chance each week to win an up-to-the-minute, all-wave radio that will bring world-wide entertainment into your home. Read these easy contest rules and enter NOW!

CONTEST RULES

1. Suggest a name for Max Baer's dog. Each name must be accompanied by an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" package. To qualify you must mention the name and address of the dealer from whom you purchased the blades.

2. Each week from June 17th until July 22nd the 10 persons who submit the best names received up to noon Saturday of the preceding week will receive a $125.50 RCA Victor All-Wave 1935 "Magic Brain" Radio including RCA Antenna System.

3. In addition, 40 people submitting the next best names each week will receive a Gillette $4.00 Aristocrat One Piece Razor. At the conclusion of the contest a grand prize of $1,000.00 in cash will be awarded for the name judged to be the most appropriate submitted during the entire contest.

4. Names will be judged for originality, uniqueness and aptness. Judges' decisions are final. No entries returned. Duplicate prizes awarded in case of tie. Everyone is eligible to enter except employees of the Gillette Safety Razor Company and their families, or employees of Gillette's advertising agency and their families.

5. Send in as many names as you wish provided each is accompanied by an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" package and the name and address of the dealer from whom you purchased the blades. If you use Probak blades (another Gillette product), you may accompany your name suggestion with an empty Probak package. All other rules apply

6. Winners will be announced every Monday night on Gillette's Max Baer "Lucky Smith" broadcast over WEAF and associated NBC stations coast-to-coast.

7. Hurry! Mail your entry now. Submit as many names as you please but be sure to enclose an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" (or Probak) package with each name. Mail your entry to Gillette Safety Razor Company, Dept. L.I.T., Box 20, Boston, Mass.

GILLETTE BLUE BLADES

LISTEN IN! *Max Baer, heavyweight fighter, stars every Monday night in Gillette radio drama "Lucky Smith". WEAF and associated N.B.C. stations.*

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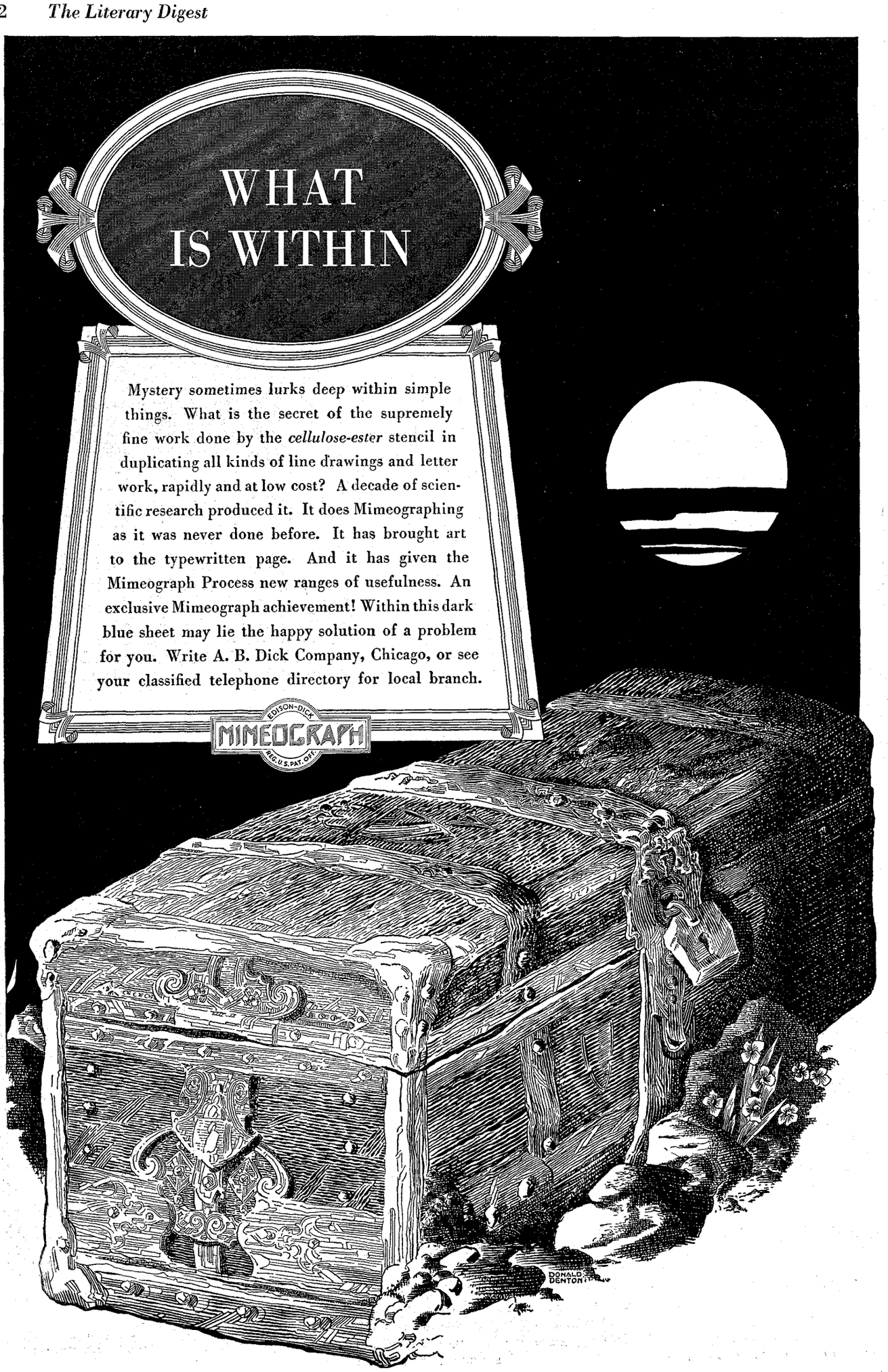

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1935

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Much Ado About the President's Wealth-Tax Proposals, With Haste Abandoned in Pushing Them Through—Momentum Increases for "Must" Bills This Session, With Early Adjournment Unlikely—Congress Prefers Careful Study to Precipitate Action

President Roosevelt's wealth-tax proposals will be pressed, but not rushed, through the present session of Congress. That was the upshot of last week's furor over the subject in Washington.

Early in the week, Administration leaders talked of pushing the wealth-taxes through in a few days. Later in the week, they talked of pushing them through in "a month or so."

According to Ernest K. Lindley, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "The strategy of Administration leaders in both houses will be to try to clear the 'must' program, except new taxes, by July 15. . . . Speaker Byrns said that the House could meet this proposed dead-line, but whether the Senate will seems doubtful.

"To attain the objective set by the Speaker, the House must . . . dispose of the utility holding-company bill, the TVA amendments, the Federal alcohol control bill, the Guffey-Snyder coal bill, transportation bills, the resolution preventing further gold-clause suits [see page 37], in addition to mopping up the Social Security Bill, now in conference, and the banking bill, which is now before the Senate, and various miscellaneous items."

Early Adjournment Unlikely

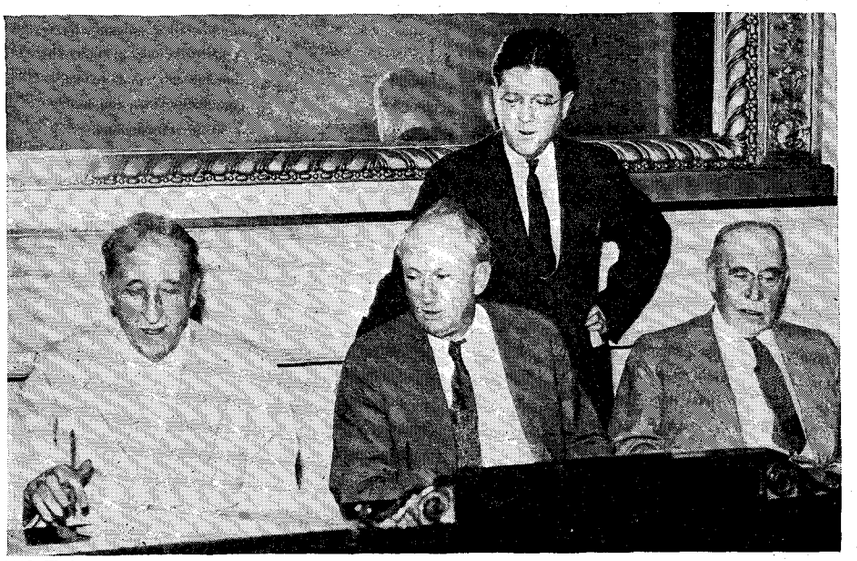
Each of these measures is a "must" bill —that is, the Administration wants each of them enacted before the end of the present session.

Getting them through the House by July 15 will be difficult; getting them through the Senate even more so. And when and if they are finally enacted, the new tax program will remain as controversial as ever. Whatever chance there may have been for an early adjournment of Congress, therefore, seems to have gone by the board.

Nevertheless, despite the heat of Washington, Senators and Representatives seem to prefer a long-drawn-out session to precipitate action on the wealth-taxes. And, to judge by the clamor which broke out last week, the press seems to share the preference.

The cause of the clamor was a movement to send the Roosevelt taxes through Congress in jig time. The story of that movement is, briefly, this:

A joint resolution to extend certain so-called nuisance taxes—on gasoline, cosmetics, and so on—had been adopted by the House and was pending before the Senate when the President demanded inheritance taxes on large bequests and increased taxes on large individual and corporate incomes.



Wide World

Senate Finance Committee members who aroused resentment in the House when they took up the President's tax plan: Left to right, *Senators King, Harrison, La Follette* (standing), *and Keyes*

Emerging from a White House conference on June 24, Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Senate, declared that an effort would be made to add the President's proposals to the resolution in the shape of amendments.

Next day, June 25, Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi Democrat and Chairman of the important Senate Finance Committee, announced that "We're going right through with our proposal to attach the President's program to the resolution," and even made public a "rough and tentative" schedule of rates for the inheritance, corporation, and personal income taxes.

Whirlwind of Protest

A whirlwind of protest promptly swept through the House of Representatives and the press.

The House protested principally because it felt it was being deprived of its constitutional right to initiate revenue legislation.

The press protested principally because it knew that the nuisance taxes, unless extended, were due to expire on June 30, and because it concluded that an attempt would be made to jam the President's entire program of wealth-taxes through Congress before that date.

The chorus of objections to this prospect could be heard throughout the land and it came from newspapers normally friendly as well as from those usually hostile to the New Deal.

"Not too fast," warned the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.). "Haste Injudicious," said the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.), and "Haste Makes Waste," echoed the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.).

"The tax program which President Roosevelt placed before Congress is not one that should be rushed through without adequate consideration of all its provisions," said the Providence *News-Tribune* (Dem.), which is strongly pro-Roosevelt. "What is proposed is a fundamental change of policy of such far-reaching consequences that each step should be carefully taken, particularly in the determination of a schedule of rates to be adopted. It is difficult to believe that this can be accomplished within a few days, as some Congressional leaders are urging. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to be deliberate in passing so vital an act."

Similar in its counsel against speed, tho dissimilar in tone, was the comment of the anti-Roosevelt Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), whose Publisher, Frank Knox, has often been suggested as Republican candidate for President next year.

"The announcement that President

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Roosevelt will press for immediate passage of his 'share-the-wealth' tax program is characterized by the same recklessness as to consequences and the same lack of careful consideration that have been typical of almost all of the New Deal legislation," *The Daily News* said.

"Legislate in haste, and let the Supreme Court do the studying, seems to be the Roosevelt habit."

Roosevelt's Denial

In the midst of the uproar, President Roosevelt denied that he had either asked or intimated that the wealth-taxes should be passed by June 30, and, tho some commentators took the denial with tongue in cheek, Senator Harrison substantiated it.

The nuisance-tax resolution thereupon was approved without amendments and Administration leaders agreed on a new plan of procedure for the wealth-taxes. To the delight of the Representatives, it provided that the wealth-taxes originate in the House, as usual, and, to the satisfaction of the press, that extensive hearings be held before the taxes are voted on.

The hearings, according to Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina Democrat and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which will conduct them, will begin on Monday, July 8.

"The flurry over procedure in dealing with the Administration's tax program has come to an end in a decision to consider the program separately, rather than as a rider to the resolution to extend the nuisance taxes," remarked the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.).

"It is a wise decision. It will permit some degree of deliberation in judging the value of the proposed new taxes. And that may result in serious attention to the substance of the proposals, instead of excited speculation as to whether the President let down Senator Harrison, in attempting to attach the new taxes to the nuisance-tax resolution, lost his head, and ran off with the ball in the wrong direction.

"In *The Sun's* opinion, it is worth while to say again that the central question to be considered in the scheduled hearings, and on the floor of Congress, is the purpose to be served by laying these new taxes . . .

"If the purpose in mind is merely to impose punitive taxes, as seems to be the case, it would be well worth while if our statesmen were to sit down and think long enough to be sure they really wish to do what they think they wish to do. . . . If one thinks beyond one's dislike of some arrogant man of great wealth and beyond one's sympathy for some sensitive man of poverty, it is possible to doubt very seriously that in the long run the common good —the greatest good of the greatest number —is served by savage taxation of all rich men, to the end simply that they may be deprived of the use of big incomes and prevented from accumulating great estates."

Attitude of Business

So far, relatively few business leaders have declared their opposition to the President's new tax program, tho many of them oppose it violently and doubtless will speak out later.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was one of the few business groups which broke the silence last week, declaring in a wire to President Roosevelt: "Business activity, which should be encouraged as the source of the greatest possible revenue, would be deliberately and permanently throttled by the proposed ruthless confiscation of property."

But if a thunder of protest can be expected soon from the Right, a thunder of approval from the Left can be anticipated also.

The President has been accused of advancing his tax proposals to appeal to the Father Coughlin, Huey Long, and Upton Sinclair groups. Plainly he has done so, whatever he intended to do.

"The President's new tax program is perfect," Father Coughlin declares.

Senator Long has indorsed the program in principle, tho he apparently doubts that it goes far enough or that the President purposes to carry it through.

As for Upton Sinclair, it is his opinion, expressed in a telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST, that "income and inheritance taxes on large fortunes represent a great improvement upon present methods of raising revenue in our country." He adds, however, that "they do not increase production," that "they will not check the process of decline of the profit system," and that "nothing but production for use can give us relief."

Thorough Debate

It is certain now that the whole tax program will be thoroughly debated, outside as well as inside Congress.

Two quotations, one from the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), the other from *The Inquirer* (Rep.), of that same city, will show how the debate is lining up in the press.

Says *The Record:* "What fairer method of sharing-the-burden-of-government than by passing a just share of our extraordinary costs on to rich legatees, recipients of large gifts, holders of million-dollar incomes, large corporations? Why shouldn't those whose houses are largest pay the biggest insurance premiums?

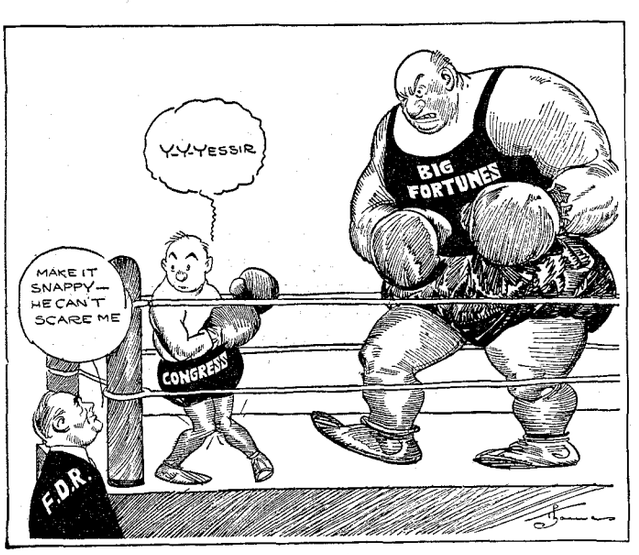
"If this is soaking the rich, it's soaking them with a life-preserver when they're near drowning. The men-of-means don't want inflation to pay for emergency costs. They are against creation of new credit.

"How then can they label the only other way of raising the needed funds a 'soak-the-rich' plan?"

The Inquirer takes the contrary view, declaring:

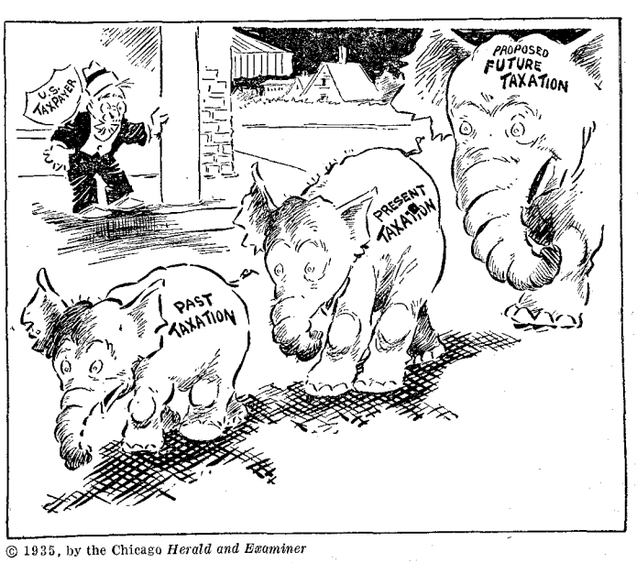
"The ineffectiveness of the President's proposal as a revenue-raiser is now pretty well conceded. Nor does it carry force as a wealth-sharing scheme. It remains, as at first, a powerful political gesture and a wholly uncalled for punitive attack on productive industry.

"With the recognition that constitutional taxing power lies with Congress and not with the President, there may be some hope that open discussion will make plain to the country the thoroughly unsound and inequitable character of Mr. Roosevelt's tax plan."



Among the Heavyweights

—Thomas in the Detroit News



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"You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet"

—The Chicago Herald and Examiner

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New Labor Bill Stirs Controversy

Wagner-Connery Measure, Part of President Roosevelt's "Must" Legislation, Replaces Invalidated Section 7-A; E. T. Weir Says It Discriminates Against Minorities

Designed to restore to workers the collective-bargaining rights taken away from them by the Supreme Court's invalidation of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Wagner-Connery Labor Board Bill was laid on the President's desk by Congressional conferees, for his signature, early this week.

But the fight to establish the authority of a permanent, national labor-relations board to effect industrial harmony was not over. Protests and doubts concerning its constitutionality were crystallized by E. T. Weir, Chairman of the Board of the National Steel Corporation, who, once before, has been an effective stumbling-block to the Administration.

"No Law Can Take Rights"

Mr. Weir, who won a Federal District Court decision last winter voiding Section 7-A when it applied to companies not engaging in interstate commerce said, on June 27:

"No law under the Constitution can take away from the workers of this country their most treasured and valued right of deciding for themselves, by whom, and in what manner, they will be represented in negotiations.

"The Wagner bill discriminates against the minorities and individuals employed in industry by attempting to place the power for all dealings in the hands of the majority, entirely eliminating the rights of all others.

"There is no fairness or equity in such a law, and for the protection of millions of our workers, the law will be contested."

Agreement in conference culminated a two-year fight led by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, and Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts.

As eleventh-hour negotiations last Saturday postponed for the third time this year the threatened soft-coal miners' strike, the labor situation was reminiscent of that of a year ago, when a steel walkout was imminent. At that time the drastic Wagner bill outlawing company unions was put aside in the interests of compromise, and a resolution adopted creating the National Labor Relations Board.

On "Must" List

The revised Wagner bill took its place on the President's "must" legislation (altho he was reticent about public approval of its provisions) after officials of the American Federation of Labor had vigorously protested the renewal of the automobile code last winter. It was passed by the Senate on May 16; by the House on June 19, and then went to conference, where two controversial amendments were eliminated.

One would have provided that nothing in the act should "abridge freedom of speech, or of the press, as guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution." Following protests from the American Newspaper Guild, and others, that the clause might be invoked to thwart organization, it was dropped as having no proper place in the bill.

Culver Service

Senator Wagner

Decide Each Case

The other disputed amendment specified that when the labor board conducted an election to determine what union would represent a group of workers, it should confine the voting unit to the employees of one employer. Instead, this provision was substituted:

"The board shall decide in each case whether, in order to insure to employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization, and to collective bargaining, and otherwise to effectuate the policies of this act, the unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining shall be the employer-unit, craft-unit, plant-unit, or subdivision thereof."

As adopted, the law explains its purposes thus:

"The denial by employers of the right of employees to organize, and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining, lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent, or the necessary effect, of burdening or obstructing commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining, or controlling the flow of raw materials, or manufactured or processed goods, from, or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such materials or goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair, or disrupt, the market for goods, flowing from, or into the channels of commerce.

Commerce Flow Affected

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association, or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate, or other forms of ownership association, substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions by depressing wage-rates, and the purchasing power of wage-earners in industry, and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage-rates, and working conditions within, and between industries."

Other union leaders echoed the characterization of the bill by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, as the "Magna Carta of labor of the United States."

In a telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Robert R. Moore, President of the Alabama State Federation, said:

"The majority rule, established by the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, is of far-reaching importance to labor with its National Labor Relations Board. Experience with Section 7-A, of the NIRA, convinced labor that it was of small benefit, and ineffective as a bill of rights for labor, but the Wagner measure will establish these rights, and make them really effective, and, best of all, it is not an emergency act, but a permanent fixture."

Opens New Field

"The Wagner-Connery measure," wired Wallace C. Reilly of the Texas Federation, "opens a new field of opportunities for workers of this nation to enroll in accredited A. F. of L. unions, and will permit workers to join trade-unions of their choice without the interference of unscrupulous and designing employers. It is my opinion that it represents a most advanced legislative achievement for the workers. Congress is to be congratulated."

John Reid, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan Federation, believes the law "will give the workers economic freedom," and, "if properly applied, will serve to promote industrial peace."

The bill "is just and fair, and will surely establish more harmonious labor-relations" in the view of Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the California Federation.

"If in effect this spring," he added, "it would have prevented the tanker strike which was forced by a small group of extremely reactionary shipowners, who refused to grant what all other Pacific Coast shipowners had already voluntarily conceded."

(Continued on page 31)

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President's Program for Idle Youth

Two With "Heads and Hearts for the Adventure" Chosen to Lead in Economic and Social Rehabilitation of Young People

Economic and educational rehabilitation of a half-million unemployed youth between sixteen and twenty-five is the aim of the President's National Youth Administration. In the words of the Washington Correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, the Executive Order providing for the expenditure of $50,000,000 out of the $4,000,000,000 relief-fund "accepted the challenge left by the depression in every country of the world—the challenge which would bemuse youth in the mesmeric toils of disillusion, defeatism, and radicalism."

Two Who Head Program

Chosen to direct the NYA are two persons who, as the New York *World-Telegram* said, have "heads and hearts for the adventure."

Miss Josephine Aspinwall Roche, Chairman of its Executive Committee, served from 1915 to 1918 as Probation Officer of the Denver Juvenile and Family Court. Later, she became Director of the Editorial Division of the United States Children's Bureau, and campaigned against child labor in Colorado's beet-fields.

Aubrey Williams, Executive Director, took a job as a bundle-boy in a Springville, Alabama, laundry at $1 a week when he was seven.

Later, he became cash-boy in a Birmingham department store, hat salesman, window-dresser, and sign-painter.

He worked his way through Maryville College, in Tennessee, and the University of Cincinnati.

His work in social fields includes activities with the Wisconsin Welfare Conference, and the American Public Welfare Association.

Both Miss Roche and Mr. Williams are serving in their new capacities without compensation beyond that which they receive as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Public Health, and as Assistant to Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, respectively.

Wide World

Aubrey Williams

They are faced with the task of achieving a fourfold objective:

1. Finding employment for jobless youths in private industry.
2. Training and retraining for industrial, technical, and professional employment.
3. Providing work-relief upon projects designed to meet the needs of youth.
4. Providing for continuing attendance at high school and college.

Comment in College Towns

The Madison *Capital Times* (Ind.), published at the seat of the University of Wisconsin, commented:

"The setting aside of funds for the National Youth Administration is a forward-looking step in the field of constructive social planning."

The Register-Guard (Ind.), at Eugene, Oregon, where the University of Oregon has seen many of its 2,000-odd students confronted with financial obstacles, regarded the program as "high-sounding, but unsound."

In the home of the University of Michigan, the Ann Arbor *Daily News* (Ind.) warned: "If youth is to be served, the service should be entirely divorced from politics—if such a thing is possible."

Wide World

Josephine Roche leaving the White House with Harry L. Hopkins, left, ***and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., after her appointment to head the National Youth Administration***

Utilities and Lobbyists

The intensive fight over President Roosevelt's insistence on retaining the "death-sentence" in the utility holding-company bill, abolishing all "unnecessary" holding-companies by 1940, evoked lobbying charges from both camps.

Nearly 600 utility lobbyists were at work trying to prevent passage of the bill last week, Ruth Finney, Scripps-Howard staff writer, reported, while members of Congress had received as many as 5,000 telegrams each from constituents.

On Sunday, a Universal Service dispatch accused the Administration of "cracking its patronage whip over revolting House Democrats," and of using a $5,000,000,000 "lobby"—distribution of work-relief and other funds—to swing votes.

New Post for Johnson

Former NRA Chief Becomes New York's "Work-Relief Czar"

Across page one of the New York *World-Telegram* for June 25 flared the eight-column head-line "JOHNSON HEADS U. S. RELIEF HERE."

On page seventeen (in journalese, the "second page one") of the same newspaper appeared a copyrighted article by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, written for the United Feature Syndicate, Inc., shortly before the ex-Administrator of the NRA was appointed New York City's "work-relief czar" on the insistence of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, which remarked:

"The new work-relief is not public works. It is, in part, a new, if more ambitious, kind of leaf-raking.

"The 'quotient' idea of dividing 3,000,000 men into $4,000,000,000 and not allowing any project that doesn't pay $1,100 a man is a practical ban on useful and permanent projects.

"It may be all good practical horse sense, but it looks like $4,000,000,000 worth of boondoggling to me."

At his and Mayor LaGuardia's requests, General Johnson will be responsible only to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, at Washington, D. C.

Thus, New York City's diminutive, dominant Mayor wins his battle insisting that to keep the work-relief program out of State politics, the jurisdiction of Lester W. Herzog, Federal Works Progress Administrator for New York State, must stop at the City's boundaries. Mr. Herzog had expected to control all New York State's works program.

Press Welcome

With a welcome for the ebullient General, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.) said:

"The work-relief program represents a new attempt to provide jobs instead of doles for the idle. It is our greatest gamble in the fight against the depression. We would feel better if General Johnson were in charge of the entire Federal program, but the task he is to undertake in New York City is big enough to test the plan."

© International

General Johnson pitches into his new job. With him are Mayor LaGuardia, right, ***and Hamilton Shields,*** center

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Difference of British and French Attitudes Toward Italy in Ethiopia Complicate Problem of Friendship; Seeming Fiasco of Eden's Visits; Abyssinia's Stand; Baldwin Speaks

Security of Anglo-French friendship, during the past week, was Europe's high issue. Curiously enough, the problem has been complicated not only by the Anglo-German naval agreement, already recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST, but, also, by differences in the British and French attitudes toward Premier Benito Mussolini's policy in Ethiopia.

Anthony Eden, Britain's Minister for League of Nations Affairs, who has been described as the "most popular British statesman who visits France," apparently was not too successful in his explanatory talks with Premier Pierre Laval about the Anglo-German naval agreement, or with Signor Mussolini on the same subject, and also on the portentous Ethiopian question. Rarely, wrote an American correspondent at Paris, "has an European tour of a British emissary been a greater fiasco."

Fruitless Conversations

During Mr. Eden's three-day conversations last week with Premier Mussolini, he was unable to suggest anything, and nothing that the French had thought of, came near to satisfying the Italian demands regarding Ethiopia.

That was the remark of Joseph B. Phillips, Rome Correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who added that Mr. Eden was said to have worked entirely along the line of a territorial grant, economic concessions, the right to trade-routes, and a railway line for Italy in the African empire.

Mr. Eden, as noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, was reported to have discussed the cession of the Abyssinian (Ethiopian) Province of Ogadan to Italy, and a grant to Italy of the right to build a railway connecting Italian Somaliland, on the south, and Eritrea, on the north.

Authoritative sources, said a Rome correspondent of the United Press, intimated on June 26 that European Powers had agreed to partition among them, "in the name of civilization," the Ethiopian Empire. Talks among Premier Mussolini, Anthony Eden, and the Italian Foreign Office and the French Ambassador, Comte de Chambrun, it was understood, had resulted in "substantial" concessions to Italy's contention that she has a mission to "civilize" the only really independent nation left in Africa.

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Preparing for the Big Fight
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Point of Difference

The one possible point of difference, it was said, was that Britain agreed to the "civilizing" mission on condition that Italy support her naval agreement with Germany, whereas France agreed on condition that Italy oppose the naval agreement.

Meanwhile, Rome informants indicated that Italy's preparations for war against Ethiopia, in October, at the end of the rainy season, would continue.

After Mr. Eden left Rome, official sources intimated to the Associated Press that the only course left for Mr. Eden was to find some formula for the League of Nations under which Italy could remain a member should war break out in Ethiopia. This formula, official sources said, would have to be based on charges that Ethiopia had not fulfilled the conditions under which she entered the League.

At Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, a government spokesman said to the Associated Press:

"If the Mussolini-Eden conversations arrived at an expression that Italy will obtain the expulsion of Ethiopia from the League of Nations and an armed Italian protectorate over Ethiopia, this proves the Italian intention to aggravate the conflict into war and to ignore all international law. This warlike Italian intention reinforces Ethiopia's confidence in its right, which it will defend to the end by legal means, and, if necessary, will resist against the violence of arms."

Talk of Alliance

The possibility of a Franco-Italian Alliance was rumored last Friday because of a rather secretive visit to Italy of Gen. Maurice-Gustave Gamelin, French Army Chief of Staff, to Rome. One story was that General Gamelin was paying merely a personal visit to the Comte de Chambrun.

Other reports were that France and Italy were planning a reply to the Anglo-German naval agreement by strengthening the ties between their Armies.

With characteristic emphasis Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin gave France and Italy assurance on June 28 that the Anglo-German naval agreement meant no weakening of the ties between the former Allied Powers of Europe.

Lion-Hunting Extraordinary in East Africa
—Racey in The Montreal Daily Star

At an open-air rally of 40,000 Conservatives at Bramham Park, in Yorkshire, in his first public statement on Germany's naval claims since he became Prime Minister, early in June, he told his listeners that Britain had been at pains to reassure the French and Italian Governments, through Mr. Eden on this point, and added:

"The naval agreement appears to us to be a practicable forward step toward eventual international limitation of armaments—a step in which we did not and do not consider the French and Italian interests and principle of action have been prejudiced; indeed, emphatically the reverse."

Mr. Baldwin also said that he felt "genuine satisfaction" at the announcement during the recent Anglo-German discussions that no matter what other nations might do, Germany never again would wage unrestricted submarine warfare (see page 11).

Mexican Amnesty

All persons who participated in Mexican rebellions for the last twenty years were granted amnesty by President Lazaro Cárdenas on July 1. The amnesty, according to reliable reports, was to be applied to church, civil, and military offenders alike. In it would be included the Papal Delegate, Ruiz y Flores, now an exile in San Antonio, Texas.

Inclusion of church offenders in the amnesty, said the United Press, "would seem to indicate some basis for the hope of Catholics that the State's attitude toward the Church would be softened by President Cárdenas since his victorious showdown with Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former 'strong man' of Mexico, two weeks ago."

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Japan's Steady Drive in China

Chahar Neutral Zone Established; Chinese Irregular Troops Fail to Seize Peiping; Martial Law Declared

The Powers: *"Why are you lighting your Chinese fire again?"*
Japan: *"I must cook my Greater Japan soup."*
—Kladderadatsch *(Berlin)*

Seven hundred Chinese troops were fighting 150 Japanese-Manchukuan frontier police near Tushihkow on June 27, as the Chinese officials at Peiping consented to the demilitarization of Chahar Province, a section of Inner Mongolia bordering on the Japanese-controlled State of Manchukuo.

Japanese Kwang Tung Army troops and Manchukuan forces, said Shanghai press cables, had been ordered to attack on sight any Chahar troops found within the borders of Manchukuo. A Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai told a correspondent of the New York *Times* that the Japanese did not "wholly blame General Chin Teh-chun for the attacks of his soldiers upon a Manchukuan patrol force."

"Altho Chin is technically responsible for the acts of his Army," the spokesman added, "the blame is actually to be placed on the soldiers of subordinate, undisciplined officers having a deep hatred of Japan and Manchukuo. They could not resist firing when their men greatly outnumbered the little Manchukuan patrol."

All Troops Excluded

According to the demilitarization agreement between the Chinese and the Japanese, as reported from Peiping, Chinese, Japanese, and Manchukuan troops alike are to be excluded from that Chinese Province.

The Chahar neutral zone apparently was considered to have completed the thrust of the Japanese Army, acting independently of the Tokyo Foreign Office, into North China.

The Japanese Embassy spokesman, previously cited, offered this defense of Japan's procedure: "Foreign countries take a very serious view of this situation out here, but all we are really doing is straightening this country out and righting a few outstanding issues."

"Japan will take all China if she can," remarked the London *Daily Express* and added: "That is a prophecy, already quarter of a fact. Japan has taken quarter of China."

With confirmation of China's acceptance of Japan's Chahar demands, news was received at Tokyo from Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo, that the border conflict at Tushihkow ended last Friday. The 700 Chinese troops that had attacked the 150 Japanese patrol troops were said to be withdrawing.

Try to Seize Peiping

But another armed conflict broke out last Friday when, according to Tokyo Associated Press dispatches, 2,000 Chinese irregulars attempted to seize Peiping. The attempt resulted in a battle with Chinese government troops outside the south gates of the city.

After a thirteen-hour period of martial law and panic, however, during which Peiping suffered attack and bombardment from mutinous troops of Yu Hsueh-chung, ousted Governor of the Province of Hupei, disorder at Peiping ended.

Yet, despite the successes of Japanese forces in "straightening out" China, it occurred to the New York *Herald Tribune* to say editorially:

"To justify at home the expense of policing all North China, which they will shortly have to undertake, the Japanese Army must make good on industrial Japan's demand for China's 'economic cooperation.' Those who wish the Japanese militarists ill could wish them nothing worse than the job of policing the 'economic cooperation' of a nation which, in such a situation as that which threatens, can convert itself into an utterly amorphic State and become a vast political, economic, and social morass."

"Lawrence of Arabia" Alive?

Even as "Lawrence of Arabia"—Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence, more recently Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw, of the Royal Air Force—lay dying in the hospital last May, strange rumors began to circulate about him. The man who was killed while driving a motor-cycle at a terrific speed was not Lawrence, one story ran. Lawrence was said to be on secret service in the East.

Another story told of mysterious heath-fires near his woodland cottage, set ablaze by sinister agents of foreign chancelleries. Altho all these colorful tales were denied authoritatively by his brother, the Lawrence legend flourished anew about the middle of June. An Italian and a French newspaper published a report that Colonel Lawrence was not dead, but was acting as adviser to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

In *L'Oeuvre*, of Paris, a message from its Cairo, Egypt, Correspondent said that Lawrence had arrived in Africa late in April with an assistant named Gardner who had aided him in his Arabian adventures. The two men, according to this message, arrived at Addis Ababa on May 21, and were attached to the Emperor's war staff, preparing for the expected Italian invasion.

That an Italian newspaper should treat this Lawrence report seriously was perhaps due, in the opinion of the New York *Sun*, to Italian resentment against reports that England really sympathizes with Abyssinia in the current dispute. But if Haile Selassie's publicity department were at all alert, said *The Sun*, it would see to it that the report gained circulation throughout the Ethiopian realm.

It is likely that many more than two soldiers of fortune drifted down to Addis Ababa in recent months in search of adventure and hope of profitable employment. And *The Sun* added: "It would do no damage to the moral courage of native soldiers and tribesmen if a notion got abroad that the strangers are men of military genius come to help them against a European foe."

"Day-Trip" to Africa

The first man to fly from England to Africa and back in a day was Capt. E. W. Percival, an aircraft designer, who flew 2,300 miles between 1:30 A.M. and approximately 6:30 P.M. on June 17. His starting-point was the Croydon Air-port, England, and his landing-place Oran, in Algeria.

In a broadcast talk, Captain Percival said "day-trips to Africa will in the near future be as common as trips to Margate," which is like saying that the journey would be as commonplace as traveling from Manhattan Island to Coney Island. The aviation correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* wrote: "Even in these days of aeronautical wonders a flight from England to Africa and back in a day is a noteworthy performance. Captain Percival, who is an Australian by birth, is a believer in speed for light air-planes and designs largely for that purpose. He also sticks to wooden construction, which certainly has advantages for a private air-plane, especially in a temperate climate."

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CURRENT OPINION

Editors Pound and Praise Bankhead Bill to Help Poor Farmers; Speculation as to Likelihood of Consumers' Strike; Press Condemns Arms Expenditures; Hitler's Submarine Pledge

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Storm Over Bankhead Bill: Smiling his satisfaction, John H. Bankhead, Alabama's bald, rather Bryanesque Senator, saw the Senate put through his Farmers' Home Corporation Bill last week by a 45 to 32 vote. What the House would do with it remained to be seen.

The storm created in the Senate by this billion-dollar plan to aid tenant-farmers and share-croppers was reflected in editorial comment, which both pounded and praised Senator Bankhead's efforts. He had been criticized, as the sponsor of the Bankhead cotton-crop-reduction plan, for having driven thousands of tenant-farmers from the soil to the relief-rolls. But here was a measure designed to help them—not only the cotton-workers, but all of the 2,600,000 tenant-farmers in the United States.

As passed by the Senate, the bill authorized a government-guaranteed $1,000,000,000 bond issue to help tenant-farmers to buy their farms, at interest rates not to exceed 3½ per cent. The Corporation would receive a capital of $50,000,000 to start operations. None of the bonds would be issued the first year, and not more than $300,000,000 worth could be issued in three years after passage of the bill. The Corporation would have the right to make loans or grants and to buy, sell, and lease property.

"The bill has been denounced as a landlords' measure," said the Washington Correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), "designed to enable land-poor plantation-owners of the South to unload their properties upon the Federal Government, and, incidentally, contribute to the political fortunes of certain Southern Senators who are up for reelection next year."

"The Bankhead farm-tenant bill, at best, is a sham," declared the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.). Since it gives the Corporation only $50,000,000 with which to start operations, "a sum that could take care of only a very small number of the tenant-farmers who wish to purchase farms," this paper considered it evident that "tenant-farmers who get this aid from the Government must be hand picked. The bill, however, while it will not take care of the great mass of farm-tenants, will commit the Federal Government to great expenditures, and increase the obligations of the Government."

Expressing an opposite view, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.), in a State where there are many prospective beneficiaries of the legislation, praised the measure as "a step forward in reorganization of the South's agricultural system, and the lifting of the low standard of living of the average tenant and share-cropper. It will break up the centralization of land ownership, a curse to owner and tenant alike, for the past decade."

Photograph by Charles Phelps Cushing

Taking a load of broom-corn to market in the Tennessee country near Norris Dam. It is tenant-farmers of this type that the Bankhead bill seeks to benefit

Critics of the bill attacked it from several angles.

"Could anything be more unconstitutional, more impossible of realization, or more certain to wreck the finances of the nation?" asked the Lexington (Ky.) *Leader* (Rep.). "It is as mad a gamble as the 'brain trusters' so far have attempted with other people's money."

To the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), "the bill will appeal only to those who have been unable to establish independence under a competitive system," while the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) called it "a Populistic gesture which would help no one, except in appearances."

In the words of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Rep.), it is "a typical New Deal measure with distinct Socialistic tendencies."

"In short," added the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "the Government is going into the real-estate business—if the House consents."

In the opinion of many editors the machinery already exists for accomplishing the objectives of the Bankhead bill. Pointing out that "more than $700,000,000 a year is already being spent for the benefit of farmers through AAA and the Department of Agriculture," and that "the Farm Credit Administration has power to make loans both for the refinancing of existing mortgages and for the acquisitions of new property," the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) said "there is no convincing reason why still another alphabetical agency should be set up in Washington with power to borrow vast sums of money on government guaranty."

Some papers in the South, whose share-croppers and tenant-farmers Senator Bankhead hopes to aid, were skeptical about the bill. As *The Southwest Times-Record* (Ind.-Dem.) of Fort Smith, Arkansas, expressed it: "Men who all their lives have been share-croppers, depending on the landlord to furnish seed, fertilizer, tools, work-animals, a place to live, and an order on the commissary, or private general store, for bare provisions to make a crop, will not be suddenly transported to easy street by substituting a government mortgage for the all-inclusive arrangement with the landlord."

Criticism of the bill was expressed in other quarters that might have been expected to favor it. Norman Thomas, Socialist Candidate for President in 1932, said that the bill, in the form submitted, was "so dubious as to be bad," and that "from the standpoint of the tenant-farmer there is not enough saving from the old way."

He believed that "such important considerations as a fixed maxiuum price at which the Government could buy land, aid for the cooperatives, and equal treatment of Negroes, can not be ignored."

On the other hand, many editors were markedly optimistic.

"Considered as a beginning for a general policy of helping farm-tenants buy land," remarked the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.), "this bill is sound and should accomplish great good over a period of time, especially in the South." It is "an intelligent effort," agreed *The Arkansas Democrat* (Dem.), "to meet the tenant problem, one of the most difficult rural puzzles we have to solve."

Altho the plan "may appear revolutionary," the Columbus (Miss.) *Commercial Dispatch* (Dem.) remarked that "many of

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our present-day policies would have been so considered a few years ago."

"The plight of the American farm-tenant in many parts of the country is so tragic," said the Richmond *News Leader* (Ind.), "that we feel the nation can take some risks for him."

In Alabama, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Ind.-Dem.) expressed its faith that "the extension of a reasonable assistance to worthy tenants and croppers would, on the whole, find a thorough justification. Certainly, a sweeping assumption that these Southern people are generally incapable of rising to responsibility and bettering their lives under more favorable circumstances would be a rash and unwarranted judgment."

Altho recognizing that the plan is likely to encounter difficulties, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) added, "the fact remains that in making it easier for those who work the land ultimately to become its owners, the Government is furthering an ideal which has long been cherished as typically American."

* * *

Costly Meat, Irate Eaters: The family roast, or the soup-meat, as the case might be, achieved new importance in Washington last week. Protests over rising meat-prices stirred speculation as to the possibility and effect of a consumers' strike. Worry was not lessened when Farm Administration officials said they expected a continued rise in prices until fall.

"The high meat-prices," declared Senator Ellison D. Smith, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, "are the natural result of two factors: first, the artificial or government destruction of farrowing sows and immature pigs; second, the extreme drought of 1934 that cut off the food-supply necessary to support cattle, hogs, and sheep that survived."

Consumers' meat-strikes "are ineffective," in the opinion of the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), "because directed against persons not responsible for the conditions complained of. The drought and the Administration caused high prices, not the packers and distributers, who would be hardest hit by the strikes."

Altho criticizing the Administration, also, Milo Reno of Iowa, erstwhile farm-strike leader, and prominent in the Farm Holiday Association and the Farmers' Union, said:

"The consuming public is perfectly justified in resenting prices for meat, caused by a planned scarcity, that are prohibitive except to a few. A consumers' strike would have the laudable effect of destroying the Triple A racket and protecting independent farmers from further persecution."

Somewhat different was the view expressed by the Boise *Idaho Capital News* (Ind.). Meat-strikes, it said, "are one manifestation of the nation coming out from under the ether. It is to be expected that the farmer will, as usual, be the one who pays and pays and pays. But he's had so many socks on the dome these last few years that he almost has to have one once in a while in order to feel right."

But the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) maintained that "while meat-prices may seem high, they are no higher in proportion than the prices being charged the farmer by city-dwellers for their products and services."

Little Man, Where Now?
—*Duffy in the Baltimore* Sun

This statement was issued by Armour & Company, Chicago packers:

"Because of its perishability, meat is most responsive to the law of supply and demand. A consumer-strike means reduced demand, which is immediately reflected in the price of meat, and in bids on live stock. There has been substantial reduction in beef-prices during the past month, and the volume of meat moving into consumption is showing improvement."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Armaments Gain: From 1912 to 1913 the world's armament bill increased $400,000,000. Europe knew war neared. Who was going to fight who was the only question.

The world to-day looks back upon that calm epoch as, contemplating the same old war-clouds, it studies the latest armament figures—those for 1934—just issued in the "Armaments Year-Book" by the League of Nations.

The increase over 1933 is even more than that of the pre-War year gain—$500,000,000. It is, however, only "a minimum figure," as the League had to rely upon what Governments were willing to admit officially.

The total bill in 1913 was $2,907,000,000 gold dollars; for 1934, it was $4,900,000,000. To-day, the same question is: who's the enemy?

As the Baltimore *Evening Sun* gaged the situation: "Obviously the world is preparing to lick the tar out of somebody, but who is it? There have been no threatening demonstrations from the direction of Mars recently, and *Buck Rogers* (comic-strip character) is successfully holding off the Uranian queen, so who is about to get walloped?"

The 1914-'34 parallel is even more impressive. Naval tonnage then was 6,900,000 tons; to-day it is 5,830,000 tons (Germany's restricted fleet accounting for the difference). Russia, with a million men under arms, has the largest Army in the world. All other armies are up, too.

United States expenditures have jumped from $642,000,000, in 1932, to $902,000,000, in 1934-'35, according to Geneva's tabulations, "which, if there is any reason in it at all," commented the same Baltimore newspaper, "would seem to indicate that we are going to beat up somebody. But, in spite of repeated invitations to do so, our politicians have never named the enemy."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* pointed out, that in view of this, "this country can not reproach others for a course it now has taken itself. But, if circumstances at present block the path of international agreement, it remains the sound and practicable way to combine security with lowered cost of armament."

"Of course," declared the Boston *Globe*, "the United States has been spending relief-money for many other purposes, but it can not exactly sneer at Europe's armaments outlay."

What of 1935? "Expenditures in anticipation of war and fear of war," noted the Tulsa *World*, "reached a terrifying total last year, and there is reason to believe the figures for this year will be still more frightful. The League of Nations report on armaments is conclusive proof that the world must forsake the armaments race, or speedily go bankrupt."

World armaments began their sharp upward movement in 1925; in the next decade they increased by $1,500,000,000 gold dollars.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* wondered what a wealth of improvements the world would have had "could the vast sum, or even a major part of it, have been diverted to the ways of peace." Instead, "the money went for battleships, air-planes, munitions, training soldiers."

With America's vast resources, the armament burden is not so heavily felt as in countries abroad. Germany, France, Italy, even Britain, are beginning to stagger under the load. But European newspapers showed a reticence to comment on the 1934 increase.

"Under Hitler, Germany is spending for war at a tremendous rate," declared Francis Williams, Financial Editor of the London *Daily Herald* (Laborite). "No one outside Germany knows quite at what rate. Certainly no one inside Germany, with the exception of the inner ring of those in control, knows.

"Where, then, comes the money for armaments? How long can the present condition last? Germany has set out to frighten the world with her war-preparations. Now, when they are being forced to start considering the cost, her rulers themselves must find it difficult to avoid fear. For they have started on a road which if it is continued must inevitably bring the German people to bankruptcy."

According to *The Manchester Guardian*

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(Liberal), Rumania's determination to become the strongest military Power in Southeastern Europe and the Balkans is the only sign of rearmament among the smaller countries on the Continent. Bucharest is spending $225,000,000 for this purpose.

Greece, her rival, is spending an even greater sum to achieve the same end by 1940, this newspaper reported. "So long as the Great Powers continue to pile up huge armaments in obvious fear and distrust of each other, it is unreasonable to expect anything else from the smaller countries," it declared.

The Morning Post of London (Conservative) also joined British journals in commenting generally on Germany's rearmament. "It is impossible to form any estimate of the sums which are being spent. . . . While last year's estimates for the fighting forces showed an increase of over 300,000,000 marks (approximately $120,000,000 present-day dollars), this year no estimates have been issued at all."

While spending 9 per cent. less than in 1930, partly because of economic stress, France is expected to accelerate fresh armaments to meet the competition of the new Nazi Army and Navy.

The politically-influential *Journal des Débats* (Republican Center), in an article signed by René La Bruyère, observed that the recent arms-pacts between Germany and England had opened a new door for Reich rearmament which would be made the most of. "As for us, happily we have shown a disposition to assure the permanence of our naval programs."

Discussing the American armament program, *The Montreal Gazette* could see little concern here for military preparedness in Europe. "But the situation in Japan is a problem of another color. In view of the strained relations which for some time past have subsisted between the two Governments, to be prepared is considered a policy of enlightened sagacity."

The Victoria (B. C.) *Daily Colonist* pointed without pride that "Canada's expenditure for defense-purposes is the lowest in the world."

"Canada spends $1.24 per capita on her population for defense-purposes; New Zealand spends $1.50; Denmark, $2.18; South Africa, $2.20; Australia, $2.40; Japan, $3.70; Belgium, $4.10; the United States, $5.60; Switzerland, $6.00; Italy, $8.00; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, $9.50, and France, $14.80."

This policy of Canadian economy was not a doctrine which enhanced the nation's prestige, it added.

* * *

Ban Unrestricted U-Boat Warfare: On January 31, 1917, a shudder of horror ran through the British Isles. Germany, determined to starve them into submission, announced indiscriminate submarine activity.

"Frightfulness," "ruthlessness," were used to describe this new sea-terror, as millions of tons of shipping slithered beneath the Atlantic. American ships went down, Americans at home went up in arms, declared war.

Last April, Englishmen once more quaked with fear. The British Naval Attaché at Berlin learned that Germany was assembling twelve 250-ton submersibles, part of the new Nazi Navy. The Wilhelmstrasse said, "So what?"

The Admiralty and Foreign Office swung into action; the Anglo-German naval agreement followed. The Reich got, among other things, submarine parity; agreed, however, to keep it to 45 per cent. until further consultation. The tension relaxed.

England breathed easier, still, on June 25, when Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed the Commons on this agreement. Germany, he said, had pledged to abide by Part IV of the London Naval Treaty (1930), which makes undersea craft conform to international law in respect to merchant ships, particularly involving the safety of passengers and crews on doomed vessels. The pledge reposed in the records of the naval conversations.

England was willing, then, to take another chance. Some M.P.'s gave vent to skepticism. Would a nation, on the verge of defeat, bar any hold to attain its end? What about Belgium's neutrality? Isn't there a risk?

To which Sir Bolton replied: "That would be a policy of defeat; and would mean no treaty could be made with any one, and a return to jungle rule."

This view was subscribed to by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which cited the fact that "treaties and agreements must be made among nations in spite of the possibility or probability of violations.

"And the universally recognized fact that Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare contributed heavily to her defeat in the last War will discourage any nation from resorting to it again. So this pledge of Germany, however skeptically it may be received, will be filed for future reference with hopes for the best."

Fleet Street was slow to comment. *The Daily Telegraph*, reputedly closer to the British Foreign Office than any other newspaper, said:

"The assurance will make a deeper and more favorable impression on British opinion in all quarters than any other which could possibly have been given, and will the more readily be believed, because Germany, in all disarmament discussions, has, like Britain, favored total abolition of submarines."

Some American newspapers found it difficult to believe that Chancellor Hitler's pledge was any more sincere than that of the former Kaiser, before 1914, pledging to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

"Faith in Hitler's promises would be in keeping with popular credulity, not to say gullibility, at a time when cynical doubt in the lessons of history and experience is considered fundamental in establishing intelligence," in the opinion of the Topeka (Kan.) *State Journal*.

"There is less reason to expect Hitler to keep his pledge, than there was to expect the Kaiser's Government to hold Belgium's neutrality inviolate."

"The Thinker"—Which Rôle: War or Peace?

—*Strube in* The Daily Express (*London*)

"Such pledges are designed to gladden the hearts of those who are working to strip war of some of its horrors, but they don't mean anything," thought the Boise *Idaho Daily Statesman*.

The Milwaukee *Journal* emphasized that what prompted Hitler "to give this pledge is of less importance than the pledge itself. The possibility of localizing a future war is strengthened. We give Hitler credit for making a contribution to world peace."

An equally sanguine tone was shown by the Dallas *Morning News*, which said: "Germany . . . will probably keep this pledge, warned by past experience, and in relying, in future warfare, on its air-ship strength."

Germany has pledged herself never again to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare; thus, finally, the doctrine of President Wilson has been accepted, declared the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

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Topics in Brief

BE thrifty and the Government will tax you.—*Miami Herald.*

WHEN the Government borrows trouble the people pay.—*Toledo Blade.*

IN the United States Senate now, no Holts are barred.—*Dallas Morning News.*

"CHINA defies Japanese"—like a chicken defying the ax.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT is claimed some old folks remember when "The Public Works" was a declarative sentence.—*Life.*

MUSSOLINI'S attitude toward Africa is that of a boy just before the pie-eating contest begins.—*Louisville Times.*

THE President wants to preserve the Blue Eagle in some form. He might stuff it.—*Anacortes (Wash.) Daily Mercury.*

TAKING the sex by and large, it comes in two types: the womanly woman and the one who looks well in shorts.—*Detroit News.*

DID the boom Mr. Charlie Dawes was talking about break both legs side-stepping the horse and buggy?—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE Republicans are out to save the Constitution; later the problem will be how to save it from them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE average man's idea of comfortable circumstances would be to have enough money to be scared to death about a Share-the-Wealth program.—*Springfield Union.*

IF a book is planned about that four-billion work-relief project, it might be titled "Mutiny Over the Bounty."—*Wichita Beacon.*

WEARING of veils by Turkish women has been abolished by government decree. Only the homely women are objecting.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT seems a pity there is no Confederate soldier young enough to be available as a Republican candidate for President.—*Lynchburg (Va.) News.*

THE average American family pays an annual crime bill of $240. Well, it gets a lot of crime for its money.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

NAZI agents attacked collectors in a church-charity tag-day and seized the collections. The date for punch-a-baby week has not been set.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

KING GEORGE rises every morning at about seven o'clock, a gossip item relates. Say, Huey, what's it going to get us, if every man has to be like that?—*Boston Herald.*

WHEN in search of kindling for the fireplace at your summer camp can you recall what you did with the jigsaw puzzles of summer before last?—*Knickerbocker Press.*

COMPLAINTS are being made that Washington is "honeycombed with nepotism." If it is true that government offices are run by kin folks, it's no longer any mystery to us why it's so difficult to get any action out of them.—*Mobile Register.*

WHERE does a French cabinet minister without portfolio keep the return half of the 30-day excursion ticket?—*Portland Oregonian.*

SCIENTISTS have invented a "brain wash." The people who write those modern novels could probably stand a vigorous scrubbing.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FORMER President Hoover went on a Vermont fishing trip, but he'll not be suspected of an attempted political comeback until he begins pitching hay.—*Indianapolis Star.*

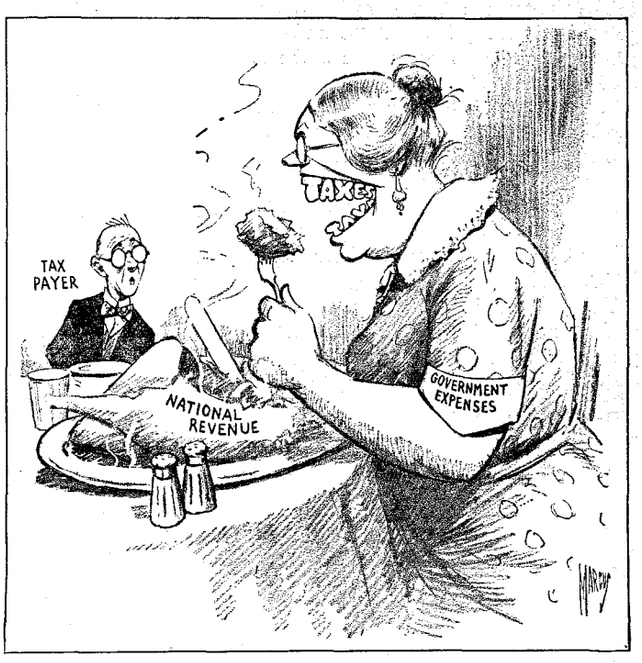
IT seems that indirectly the Springfield convention was called to attract campaign funds. We felt there was a dandelion somewhere among the grass roots.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

AS soon as Mr. H. Hoover finds a lull in his criticism of the New Deal, it would be interesting to hear a report on the CIEPA, or Chicken in Every Pot Administration.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

A SOVIET scientist aims at prolonging the human life-span to 150 years. An admirable objective, but more important is that of making life, to the average human being, worth living that long.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

THE twelve-day truce between Bolivia and Paraguay has been ratified, so now, with exception of Italy and Ethiopia; Great Britain, France and Germany; and China and Japan, there is, especially in Finland, peace on earth.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Beginning to Melt and Run
—*Thomas in the Detroit* News



"Oh, Grandma, What Big Teeth You Have!"
—*Marcus in the New York* Times

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND COMMENT

Tho Joe Byrns Was Not the President's Choice for Speaker, Since His Election Mr. Roosevelt Has Rejoiced in the Suave, Speedy Way the Tennesseean Gets Things Done

President Roosevelt would be willing to admit to-day that he was wrong about the Speakership when the Democratic majority was getting ready to organize Congress last winter.

While he made no open move to prevent the elevation of Joseph W. Byrns to that post, it was an open secret in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt had misgivings about the beetling-browed, lanky Tennesseean. Toward the close of the previous session, the President had had Mr. Byrns and the then Speaker Henry T. Rainey, now dead, on the carpet at the White House. He had been dissatisfied with the slowing down of the House organization after the rapid-fire action at the opening of the New Deal.

Still fresh in his memory was Mr. Byrns's uncertainty in the House Democratic caucus which, within a week of the opening of Congress, had just barely rallied to the President's support in his first tussle with the veterans' lobby. Joe Byrns, to the President, was just a big-hearted genial Southern politician who preferred the course of least resistance. Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, shuddered to think of committing the huge Democratic majority to such a leader.

© Harris & Ewing

Speaker Byrns

Rather than toy with that eccentric thing called legislative prerogative, the President chose, however, to stand aside and let the caucus make its own selection. There would be all-too-many occasions later, perhaps, for unhappy legislators to charge Executive dictation. By the sufferance of the Democratic national leader, just vindicated in the fall election, Joe Byrns became Speaker.

* * *

On July 20 Joe Byrns will round out his sixty-sixth year. Congress, at the same time, will be rounding out its second hundred days of this session. In its first hundred, despite the biggest Democratic majority in history, it passed only one Administration measure—the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill.

In its second hundred days, it has turned out a prodigious amount of legislation, even under the shadow of constitutional doubts. A tremendous grist has been turned out for the consideration of the Supreme Court when it reconvenes next autumn.

* * *

Joe Byrns turned the trick. Mr. Roosevelt, having called upon the Speaker for "action" when he returned from his Florida fishing-trip in April, got results and also quickened the pace of the dawdling Senate.

Much of the legislation has been compromised, to be sure, but the President has been willing to stand that if only a start could be made on his remaining eight-point program. More striking than that, despite the Speakership tradition, Mr. Byrns has demonstrated that it doesn't necessarily take a "big stick" to get results.

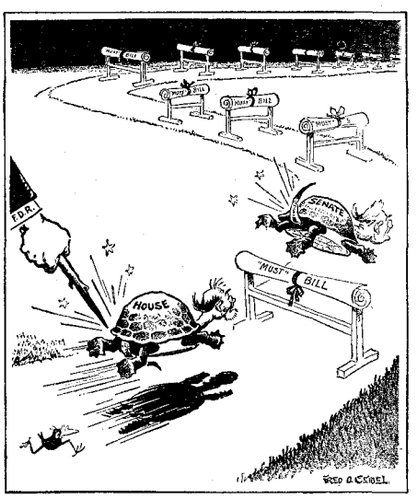
* * *

The relative obscurity of Speaker Byrns during the early part of the present Congress was due to the novelty of his methods. His famous predecessors—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Champ Clark, Nick Longworth, and Jack Garner—all ruled by autocratic, ruthless domination. When Joe Byrns proceeded to handle the House by mild-mannered persuasion, it never occurred to any one that the House actually was being handled.

The new Speaker didn't bully, order or shout. So he was permitted to go his way relatively unnoticed. That continued until Mr. Roosevelt, exasperated with the Senate's interminable delays, summoned a large Senatorial delegation from both sides of the party-aisle, and proceeded to suggest to Majority Leader Robinson and Whip Harrison that they might profit from the example Joe Byrns was setting them at the other end of the Capitol.

Because these remarks were made in the presence of Republicans, they aroused considerable feeling—and served to emphasize the indirect compliment to Mr. Byrns. Only then did it begin to be generally appreciated that Mr. Byrns, in his quiet persuasive fashion, had built up an astonishing legislative record for himself and the House.

It was recalled that the gigantic work-relief bill was put through the House in three days, the social-security bill in one week, the income-tax-publicity repeal in one day, the bonus in one week, the antiwar-profits measure in a week, and the regular appropriation bills in unusually short time.



Must Is Must!

—*Seibel in the Richmond* Times-Dispatch

Even more unusual was the fact that, with the single exception of the work-relief bill, all this legislation went through under either the regular rules of the House, or very open special rules, with ample freedom for debate and amendments. The only real "gag" rule Mr. Byrns used was on the work-relief bill.

* * *

With a large, unwieldy majority, which, paradoxically, makes party-control far more difficult than a narrow majority, this constituted a record as impressive as anything in recent House history. It had all been done by friendly persuasion, and long hours of backstage work, instead of by "the big-stick" method which it has traditionally been assumed was essential to control of the House.

Those familiar with the old methods have been inclined to scoff at Mr. Byrns, and his gentle methods, and draw unfavorable comparisons between his persuasions, on the one hand, and the sardonic finesse of Mr. Longworth, and the dealings of Mr. Garner.

* * *

Mr. Byrns has a real affection for his fellow men—a quality supposedly out of place in realistic politics. But, where it might have been the undoing of others, it has proved his strength. Every Member of the House considers him a friend, and forgives where they otherwise might resent the occasional orders which must be obeyed.

Supporting this personal persuasion is the first effective information-service ever attempted in the House.

Through a system of fifteen deputy party-whips, it is possible for Mr. Byrns to find out, in half an hour, exactly how the House will vote on any given subject. It works to within a margin of three or four votes, as was proved on the Townsend plan.

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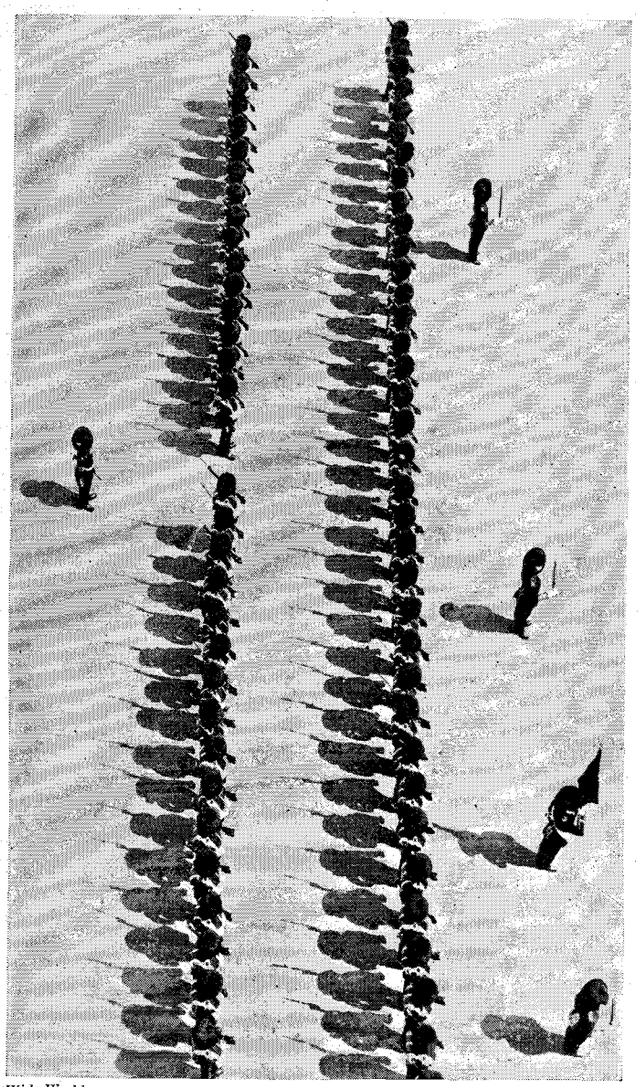
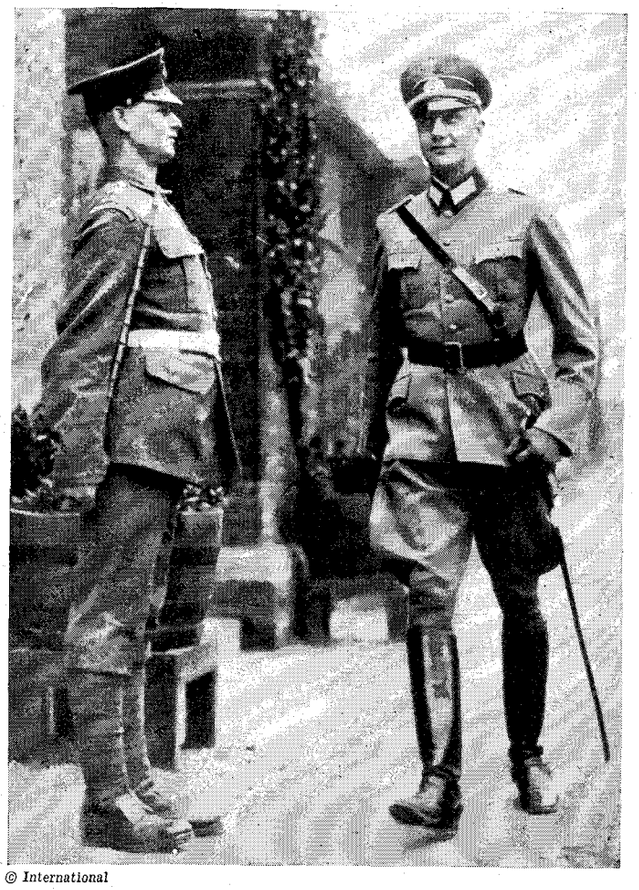
Signs of Peace and Militarism in Europe



Wide World

British precision: The Guard of Honor at Buckingham Palace awaits the return of King George V



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Peaceful gesture: A British Tommy, and a German officer transferred to England for training

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German boys, born at start of the World War, now begin military training in conscript army

Acme

Leaders in French political crisis: Left to right, *Joseph Caillaux, President LeBrun, Premier Laval*

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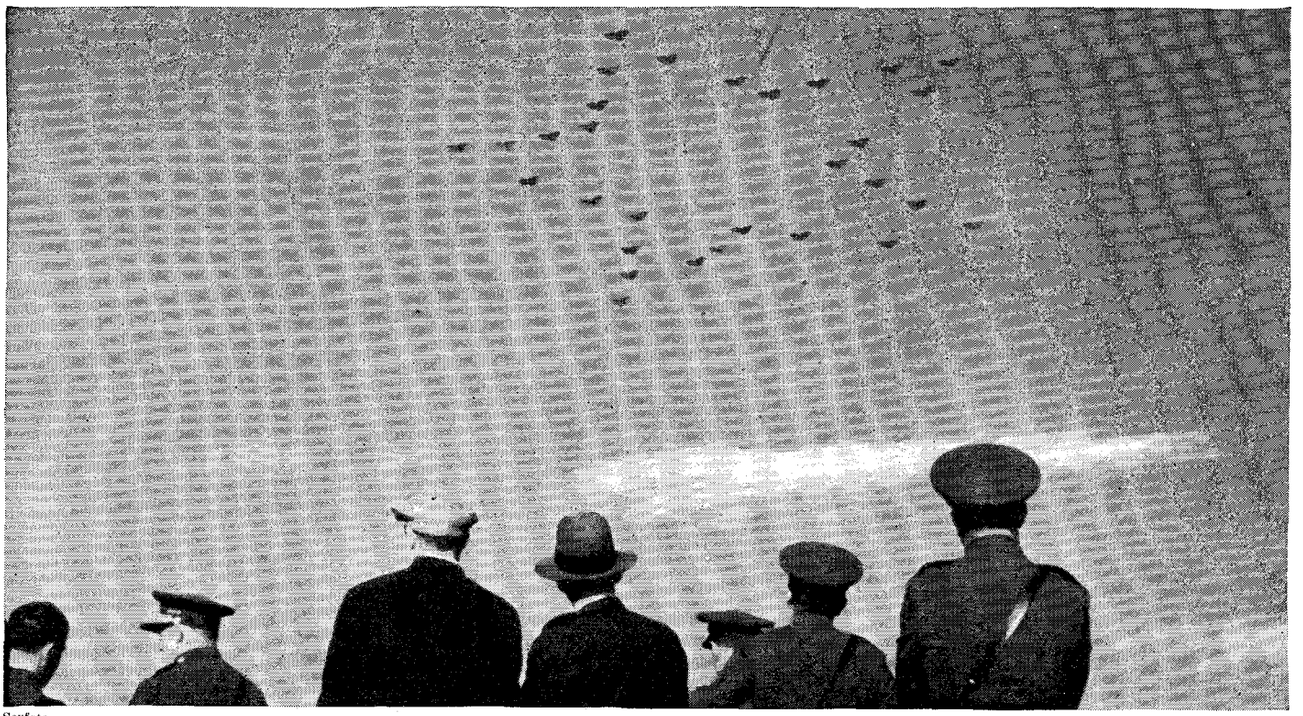
Air-Skill in Russia, Pay-Day in Abyssinia



Sovfoto

Russia shows what her air-force can do: Thirty planes fly over Frunze Military Airdrome, Moscow, in a five-pointed-star formation in review for a visiting delegation from Czechoslovakia

Advanced Mathematics

Problem—To add: "No country, no Empire, has a greater desire for peace, has worked harder, and is working harder for peace than our country and our Empire."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Plus: "The Government, like the French people, is profoundly attached to peace."—*Pierre-Etienne Flandin.*

Plus: "What could I wish but peace and quiet?"—*Adolf Hitler.*

Plus: "The greatest need of the world to-day is the assurance of permanent peace."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

And to obtain the following result (reported by the League of Nations' new Armaments Year Book): Cost of world armaments increases by $500,000,000 in 1934.—Editorial in *The Christian Science Monitor.*

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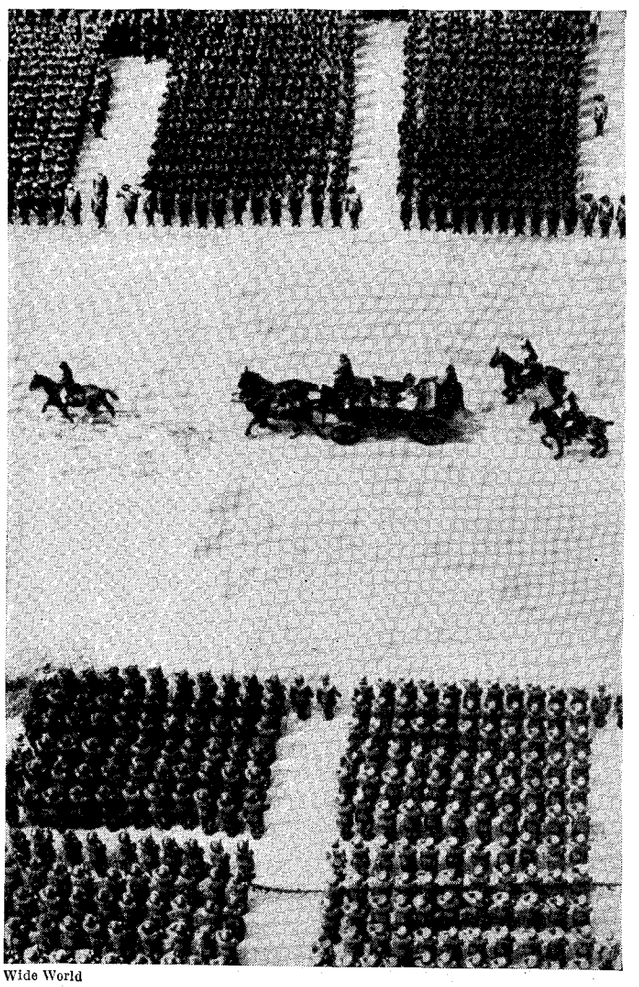
Pay-day for Abyssinian Army at Addis Ababa, with bags of coin from the Bank of Ethiopia



Wide World

Across the Mediterranean, in Rome, another Army lines up to celebrate Italy's part in the last War

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Science Arms Against Farmer's Four Foes

American Association Urged to Combat Drought, Dust-Storms, Soil-Erosion, and Floods by Intensive Weather-Record Study; Medical Progress Makes Head-Lines at Minneapolis

Flanked by "the bread-and-butter skyline" — flour-mills and creameries give Minneapolis prosperity or the reverse— 800 of America's leading scientists attending the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the larger of the Twin Cities last week repaid the host by agreeing to attack agriculture's four horsemen of disaster: Drought, dust-storms, soil-erosion, and floods.

If the ghost of climatic disaster is to be exorcised from the West, accurate, dependable scientific knowledge is needed to develop long-range plans for land-use, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Chairman of the National Research Council, warned.

Vice Chairman and Director of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board, Doctor Bowman castigated New Deal theorists with: "Neither a scientist nor a governmental official can handle the problems of the drought on a hunch."

Right in Washington, D. C., he pointed out, is the material for intensive anti-drought-research—carefully kept weather-records for the last eighty years. On these data the President-elect of Johns Hopkins University set the value-estimate of "more than all the gold in the Klondike."

"We can not stop the recurrence of droughts, but we can avoid their worst effects. We can not prevent soil-erosion by water and wind, but we can greatly reduce the rate of erosion.

"The immediate land problem of the West is not where to place a proposed 'shelter-belt,' but where to turn farm land back to range land. A strong force of experts should be working on the mass of climatological data on the Great Plains accumulated by the Weather Bureau."

Eric R. Miller, meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau's station at Madison, Wisconsin, thought the experts would have nearly thirty-five years to collate and analyze these data. He predicted that the dry spell was over, basing his forecast on studies of the Brückner cycle, which covers a thirty-five-year period.

Progress in Medicine

Most of the newspaper head-lines went to new, sometimes spectacular, developments in medicine.

More effective treatments for major diseases, more ingenious instruments for diagnosis, were reported.

Liver "Shots": Some sufferers from pernicious anemia become so surfeited with the obligatory liver-diet that they don't mind the ailment as much as the treatment. Dr. William P. Murphy, of Boston, cowinner of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, gives these ailing gourmets a "shot in the arm" with a new concentrated liver-extract which does as much good as eating eleven pounds of liver.

War and Vermin: Dirt, vermin-infestation, and deplorable sanitation, scourges of the so-called Dark Ages, have returned in the wake of "modern" warfare, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Harvard University professor of tropical medicine, warned.

Thunder and Milk: Dr. Leslie A. Chambers, of the University of Pennsylvania, blasted the hoary adage that thunder sours milk, showed that if a loud enough noise is made at the milk, the baby will digest it more easily.

Wheezes and Asthma: Models were displayed by Dr. L. E. Prickman, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, to show that while all asthma wheezes, all wheezes do not identify asthma.

Vaccinating Whoopers: Dr. Louis W. Sauer, of the Northwestern University Medical School, reported a whooping-cough vaccine successful in nine out of every ten cases of this most troublesome and frequently fatal infant's disease.

Hay-Fever Season: Ragweed-pollen, worst hay-fever cause, fills the air at the rate of 1,000 pollen-grains a cubic yard in late August, height of ragweed's blossom-time, A. Orville Dahl, University of Minnesota botanist, concluded after long research.

Exhibits "A" to "Z"

Progress in a dozen fields, from anthropology to zoology, was put in cavalcade form by numerous exhibits.

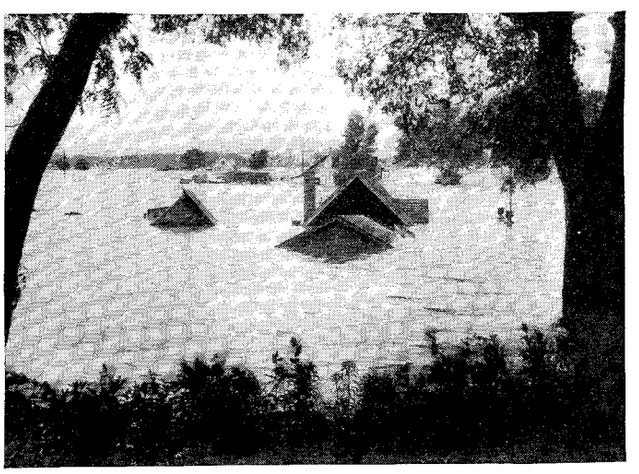
Heart Cures: A center of interest in the medical exhibit was a demonstration of causes and cures of heart-disease staged by Dr. Morris N. Nathanson, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota. He found a number of middle-aged people whose hearts he could stop at will, by pressure on nerves near the carotid artery, then restart by administering adrenalin and allied drugs. The procedure is useful in critical tests of heart-medicines.

Seeing Cancers: Another exhibit showed the utility of a preparation called thorium dioxid sol in accurate X-ray diagnosis of cancers, tumors, and other malignant conditions of the internal organs. Using this substance, which appears to concentrate in affected tissues, Dr. Leo G. Rigler, of the University of Minnesota, found denser shadows on photographic plates when X-rays were turned on suspected regions.

Stars, Suns, and Meteors

Heavenly Speed-King: Altho *Altair* exceeds the sun in diameter by 40 per cent., and contains twice as much matter, yet the great star whirls on its axis 120 times faster than the sun, four times faster than tiny and relatively agile Earth. Prof. Otto Struve, Director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, discovered the Universe's whirling dervish's dizzy pace through studying its spectrum, or artificial rainbow.

Acme



Wide World

Two extremes of the elements in the mid-West: left, *what last year's drought did to the Arkansas River at Little Rock;* right, *what this year's floods did when the Kansas River went on a rampage*

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"Meteoritics": Some astronomers consider the term meteorite to apply to "shooting-stars" at all times, whether they still are in outer space, flaring as great meteors through the atmosphere, or lying upon or under the ground. Stricter constructionists grant them the name meteorites only after they have been found by man. Prof. H. H. Nininger, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, turned lexicographer, summarized the debate, transformed the adjective meteoritic into a noun, "meteoritics," to embrace the new science of research on meteorites.

Thermotics

Hotter Earth: The growing heat of Earth may turn it into a star, Prof. Bailey Willis told the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in his presidential address before the Division's annual convention at Los Angeles. Tiny atoms are making Earth's core hotter, he warned. The usual theory that Earth's shell is a crust formed by cooling of a molten globe does not hold, he insisted, believing that, instead of the cooling surface forming a crust, it would sink into the molten center, creating a solid core. "Mother Earth eventually may take her place among the stars," he predicted.

Solar Reservoir: While atoms from within make Earth's core hotter, the sun beats down from without, pouring energy into the trees, which capture and store more solar radiation every year than is released by all the coal mined. Dr. Hardy L. Shirley, of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, presented figures to the Minneapolis meeting to show an advantage in favor of the forests of some two and one-half times the score of coal.

There are approximately 670,000,000 acres of forest in the United States. The total forest-captured energy equivalent becomes 1,403,000,000 tons of coal, or two and one-half times as much coal as was mined in the United States in 1930. Yet only a trifle more than one-third of one per cent. of all solar energy reaching the forests during the growing season is converted into wood.

Man and His Make-Up

No Thick-heads: When the head grows longer, it does not become wider—*i.e.*, a difference in size usually means also a difference in relative proportions. Called "anatomic lag" by its originator, Prof. Wilson D. Wallis, of the University of Minnesota, this generalization holds good not only for heads, but for feet, hands, and other parts of the body, as well.

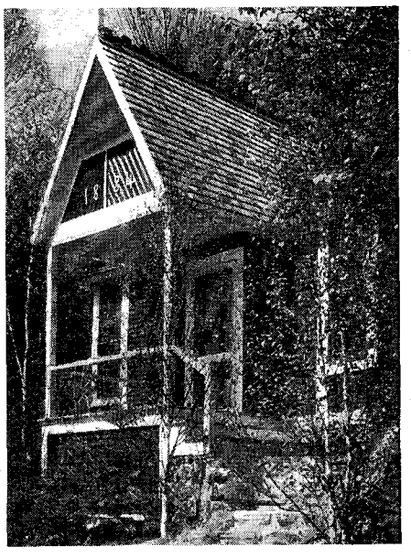
Thinking Children: The children of the United States possess a level of scientific thinking superior to that of the young of other countries. America's scientific tradition has made the thinking of American children more logical, Miss Jean L. Marquis, of the Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota, decided after an experiment with 700 youngsters. They answered correctly such questions as "What makes the wind blow?", "What causes thunder?", "How is it that air-planes can stay up in the air?".

Tuberculosis Control Predicted

Doctor Dublin Tells Convention at Saranac Lake It Should Be Successful in Fifty Years; Pioneer's Successor Honored

In all industrial nations, tuberculosis, during the twentieth century, has been declining, except for the World War period. Since 1918, the decline in the tuberculosis mortality-rate has been particularly marked. In the United States, the decrease in this age-long principal cause of death has been especially cheering to medicine.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible, in 1912, for 125 deaths out of every 100,000 of the American population. In 1932, the ratio was only 56.4 per 100,000. Cancer and malignant tumor, on the other hand, had risen from 77.1 to 102.1, and heart-disease from 159.9 to 209.1 per 100,000 in the same period.



Acme

Trudeau's "Little Red" Cottage, first sanatorium in America for tuberculosis treatment, was rededicated, on June 25, at semicentennial services in Saranac Lake

This unrivaled annihilation of a once-entrenched malignant disease is commensurate with the development and perfection of sanatoria for treating tuberculosis which have far outstripped similar institutions in any nation. Prevention is the problem with which these sanatoria now deal.

"Practical Control" Predicted

These efforts have been so successful that "complete practical control of tuberculosis as a problem of public health" within the next fifty years was predicted by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Third Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in an address, on June 24, before the National Tuberculosis Association, in convention at Saranac Lake, New York, last week.

His three-point program of control is:

1. Care for tubercular Negroes.
2. Increased attention to tubercular young women from sixteen to twenty-five.
3. Intensive study of tuberculosis in industry.

The disease attacks more girls and women between sixteen and twenty-five than boys and men of the same age-span, statistics disclose. In childhood, boys and girls are equally vulnerable. After twenty-five, men take the lead in contracting the ailment.

Early diagnosis will help—71 per cent. of incipient cases have been enabled to return to work compared with only 30 per cent. of advanced cases.

In Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other areas where there are extensive mining-operations, tuberculosis is wide-spread. The disease, there, must be diagnosed in its early stages, and the victim placed in a sanatorium, if clinical control of tuberculosis is to be attained.

Prediction Controverted

Controverting Doctor Dublin, the Association, next day, adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that tuberculosis is still the leading cause of death between the ages of fifteen and forty and is also the most important cause, because controllable, added stress should be laid on the continued importance of a vigorous campaign against tuberculosis."

Other papers at the sessions were somewhat in contrast to Doctor Dublin's forecast.

Dr. Clarence L. Hyde, of Springfield Lake Sanatorium, East Akron, Ohio, predicted new methods of treating tuberculosis, some of them, apparently, being a return to older methods. A swing back to treating patients in their homes, rather than in sanatoria, was seen by Doctor Hyde.

Special types of establishments for patients requiring institutional care are other parts of the future program pictured by Doctor Hyde. These would include sanatoria, children's cottages, homes for hopeless cases, and tuberculosis departments in general hospitals.

Credit to Pioneer

Much credit for pioneer work in America's gallant fight against the "white plague" goes to Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau. In nursing his brother, Doctor Trudeau contracted tuberculosis. In 1873, he went to the Adirondacks. There he remained until he died in 1915. In 1884, the guides and residents of Saranac Lake gave enough land and money to enable Doctor Trudeau to begin his celebrated sanatorium for the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis in working men and women.

Ten years later, he established the Saranac Lake Laboratory, first of its kind in America. One of his most famous patients was Robert Louis Stevenson. Recognition from home and abroad was Doctor Trudeau's reward.

Recognition came to his successor, too, on June 24, when the National Tuberculosis Association awarded the Trudeau Medal to Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Director of the Saranac Lake Laboratory, for his important work in the pathology of tuberculosis, particularly in the relationship of tuberculosis and silicosis.

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Baptists Consider Political Activity

Northern Convention Struggles Long and Anxiously With Report Which Would Commit Church to Campaign to Enforce Religious and Moral Ideals, but Final Action Is Deferred

More than 2,000 delegates to the Northern Baptist Convention at Colorado Springs struggled long and anxiously with a 15,000-word report drawn up by its Christian Social Action Committee which would commit the Church to political activity to enforce religious and moral ideals.

The Social Action Committee recommended, among other things, that:

"The Church should not concede to the political State even neutrality, let alone absolute sovereignty, in all matters aside from religious worship and exercise. Its Christian duty to the State, and the citizenry, is to see that all the acts of the State are in accordance with the highest ideals. . . .

"Again, we recommend that our denomination affirm the rights of conscience, and take steps to champion them whenever they are denied in relation to participation in war, or any other question."

The report also contained severe strictures on the present economic system, and Fundamentalists, led by the Rev. Rex A. Mitchell, of Paso Robles, California, immediately attacked it on the ground that it contained pacifistic and Communistic phraseology. He described it as "a diabolical report we believe to be a catspaw in the hands of the dictator of Moscow."

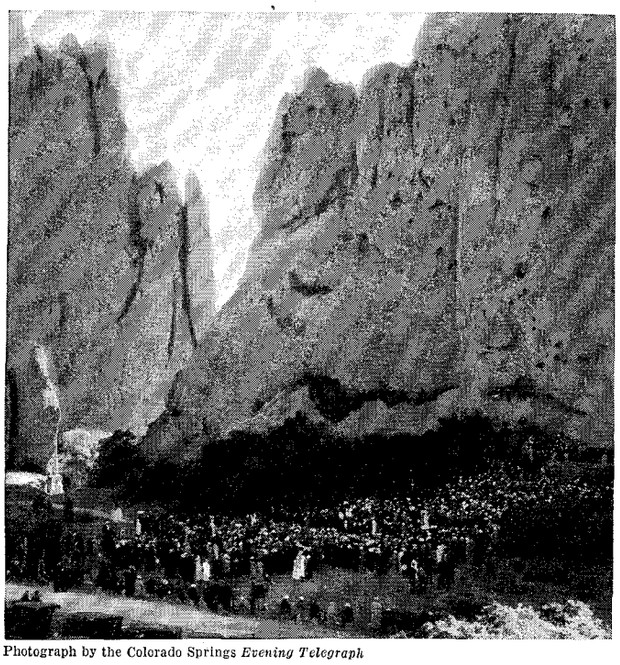
Circulation of his pamphlets was stopped by official order, and the report, with some changes, was accepted, to be made available, however, only to those churches which ask for it for study during the coming year, until the next Convention, when it will be considered again. Liberals, Conservatives, and Fundamentalists joined in this final action, which was described by the Rev. Dr. Earle Vaydor Pierce of Minneapolis, leader of the Fundamentalists, as "a great coming together, a compromise without surrender of principles."

President Approves

The report received the approval of Dr. Avery Albert Shaw, President of Denison University, and President of the Convention, who said, in his opening address:

"We must enlarge our ideas of redemption—redemption is both individual and social. . . . What is the Gospel of the Kingdom of God but good news of the possibility of a new way of living together? . . . This new society will be ruled not by despot, autocrat, or plutocrat. It will be a self-governing society, government of all, by all, in the interests of the individual and the common good."

Both Communism and Fascism were disavowed in the report, which said: "We must not permit such groups as Communists and Fascists to win because of our indifference, but we should make it clear that we do not intend to win by suppressing them unconstitutionally."



Photograph by the Colorado Springs *Evening Telegraph*

Baptists in convention holding sunrise service in Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs

The Northern Baptists meet next year at St. Louis with the Southern Baptists, and discussion of the report of the Social Action Committee of the Northern Baptists may be expected to lead to lively interchanges.

Naval Maneuver Critic

The Convention listened also to a sharp criticism of the Navy's recent maneuvers in the Pacific from Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Evanston, Illinois, National President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"What sort of a sign of the times is it," she asked, "when a great Navy sails toward the shores of a nation already on edge toward other Powers, and there demonstrates its feats of strength?"

A report on militarism adopted by the Convention stated that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last fall upholding rights of States to require students to take military training had closed an avenue which Baptists had chosen for use in fighting compulsory military training. Two courses suggested for Baptists to follow were: Persuasion of trustees of various State institutions against military training, and pressure upon State Legislatures for antimilitary legislation.

"Neither of these courses offers very much hope at the present time," charged the report vigorously, "in view of the marked and accelerated zeal for militarism spreading through the United States, encouraged by the Administration and Congress, as well as stimulated by the American Legion and the War and Navy Departments."

Another indication of liberalism was the challenge to the Church to allow the theory of evolution to be examined and presented to students in Baptist colleges.

Evolution, said Dr. Elam J. Anderson, President of Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, should not be presented "as a fact to be blindly accepted, but, rather, as a theory to be understood—a theory which has arguments for and against it."

He pleaded for educational realism, and more liberalism, by adopting an attitude toward college work of "honest, friendly, sympathetic inquiry actuated by the desire to understand first before we are sure of error." At the same time he warned against "unbridled academic freedom."

Several appeals for youth were made, and Mrs. Jessie Burrall Eubank, of Cincinnati, prominent religious leader and organizer of Bible classes, suggested that religious and social youth movements in America be organized along the lines of Russian and German movements.

Dr. James Henry Franklin, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania, succeeded Doctor Shaw.

A Press Reaction

The Hartford *Courant* suggested, in an editorial written before the Convention adjourned, that the Northern Baptists might well ponder what the Rev. Dr. Edward V. Dargin, Catholic canonist, had to say about Father Charles E. Coughlin's activities.

"The unity and the solidity of the Roman Catholic Church, which has survived centuries of agitation and unrest, are not endangered by the activities of Father Coughlin," said *The Courant*, "but the growing impatience of others of his faith with his undertakings are symptomatic of the discord and the loss of good-will that, as Father Dargin points out, results from political activity on the part of clerics. The Baptists at Colorado Springs might well ponder what Father Dargin has to say before they vote to give their pastors license to rush into the political arena as spokesmen for their Church."

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 23)

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The Pitfalls of Slam-Bidding

Despite Reductions in Bonuses, It Still Remains the Most Thrilling Feature of Contract Bridge; Two Safe Roads Remain Open to Clever Players

BY WALTER MALOWAN

Tho grand-slam bonuses have been reduced considerably since the new scoring came into effect on March 31, grand-slam bidding still remains the most thrilling feature of contract bridge for the emotional player, and the most interesting one for the materialist. No underbidding bridge-player can hope to remain on the right side of the ledger. The same may be said, however, of the player who sacrifices game after game, and rubber after rubber, because of his unsound slam-bidding.

Many systems and slam-conventions have been tried and found wanting—still there are two fairly-safe roads that lead to grand slams. Ace-showing is one of them, tho a somewhat devious path. It is recommended in the little-used "Official" System, and advocated, with slight variation, in the "Sims" and "Four Aces" Systems.

The Culbertson Four-Five No-trump Convention is another road which, in my opinion, is more direct and more easily followed. Using it, one can seldom fail to reach his destination. One of my favorite partners, Sydney Rusinow, and I have used it in many championship tournaments with telling effect.

I believe we established a world record in the New England Championship Tournament when we bid eight grand slams. Of them one was a successful sacrifice-bid, and we made six of the other seven.

Feature of Convention

The main feature of the Four-Five No-trump Convention is its absolute guaranty of four aces in the two combined hands before the grand-slam contract is attempted. Its main features are:

Once both partners have agreed on a suit, and the previous bidding has indicated slam possibilities, one of them bids four no-trump, provided he holds two aces and the king of one of the suits bid by either partner. This is an absolute forcing-bid, and the responding hand must call five no-trump, if holding two aces; otherwise he may sign off when having no additional values by returning with the lowest ranking suit previously mentioned (even if void); or call the suit of his preference, encouraging the partner; or go to the small slam himself if his hand warrants it.

Should one of the players hold three aces and the king of one of the suits previously bid, he will bid five no-trump instead of four no-trump. This bid, too, is unconditional forcing, and the partner, if he has the missing ace and sufficient values, may contract for a grand slam.

Clever Interference

Only a few days ago I bid a grand slam by means of this convention, which hardly could have been reached otherwise, because of the clever interference by one of the opponents. We were vulnerable, and my partner, Theodore A. Lightner, of international fame, bid a diamond. Mrs. Samuel W. Peck, former Eastern Champion, overcalled with four hearts, which courageous bid really deserved a better fate. I went to five clubs, holding: spades, 4; hearts, A, K; diamonds, 7, 3; clubs, K, Q, 10, 9, 8, 6, 5, 2, and Ted responded with five no-trump, telling me that he held three aces and the king of diamonds. I could now count thirteen tricks on my fingers, and bid seven clubs.

Locating the Aces

The two hands, shown in the diagram, demonstrate the importance of locating the aces in an unmistakable way.

On hand No. 1, in the accompanying diagram, *North* and *South*, between them, hold eighteen sure tricks. Still, a grand slam is out of the question because of the missing ace of clubs. On hand No. 2, *South* opened the bidding with one heart, and, when *North* forced with three diamonds, he rebid his suit. *North* thus, knowing the heart-suit was solid, was rather anxious to learn whether *South's* outside tricks consisted of kings and queens, or, by any chance, the two aces, to take care of the two singletons.

He therefore bid four no-trump, and when *South* responded with five no-trump, which was obligatory because of his two aces, *North* immediately contracted for a grand slam in hearts. This, by the way, was not the best bid, as *East* might have been void in diamonds. Thirteen tricks, at no-trump, were assured from the bidding.

Conventions Help

Small slams, tho far less profitable than their big brothers, still are worth striving for. Conventions help here, too, but they are not essential to the experienced player. Sound judgment and the process of elimination will suffice. Let us assume our partner opens with one heart. You respond with two diamonds. He bids two spades, and you insist on your suit. If he now raises you to four diamonds, you may count his hand as consisting of five hearts, four spades, and three diamonds. His distribution, because of his strong bidding, may be even more favorable. Therefore, if your other high cards warrant it, you may safely bid six diamonds, even when holding three or four small clubs, as you may expect, with a fair degree of certainty, a singleton of that suit in your partner's hand.

There is a certain type of hand on which many players go wrong in their slam-bidding. If your partner first bids hearts, and then spades, it is safe to assume that he has five hearts and four spades, provided he knows what he is doing. Should your hand contain three, or even four, hearts, and four spades, the small or grand slam, if bid at all, is preferable in the spade-suit, as the long heart-suit will provide means of discarding losing cards from the dummy. Hands, similar to the following in structure, occur frequently:

North: Spades, K, Q, 7, 4; Hearts, A, Q, 10, 9, 6; Diamonds, A, K, 3; Clubs, 9.

South: Spades, A, 10, 9, 8; Hearts, K, 7, 4, 2; Diamonds, J, 8, 6; Clubs, 8, 2.

Many Recipes

A six-heart-contract is doomed to failure, because a diamond and a club will almost surely be lost. On the other hand, it will be possible to make six spades with any normal trump-distribution, because dummy's losing diamond can be discarded on *North's* long heart-suit.

Many a recipe has been prescribed for leading against slam-contracts, tho the final decision depends, in most cases, on the information or misinformation obtained from the bidding. It is easier to give a few "don'ts" instead of some "do's." In most cases it will avail nothing, and may do a lot of harm, to lead a singleton of trumps. The partner may hold Q, J, 2, and the lead would facilitate a double-finesse.

Leading Singletons

For the same reason, the lead of a singleton, in any other suit against a grand-slam bid, would be a futile gesture, as the partner can hardly be expected to hold the ace. The main object should be to defeat the grand slam one trick, and let the rest of the play take care of itself.

The disadvantages of the singleton-lead greatly surpass its possible dividends, as once more it may indicate the possibility of a double-finesse. A very unfortunate lead (I am using charitable language) was recently made by my partner against a six-heart-contract. He held J, 4, in trumps, and I had the ace of clubs, and Q, 9, 7, in trumps. The jack was led, won with the king in the dummy, and a small heart was led through my queen.

I, of course, played the nine, and the declarer, after some nerve-wracking hesitation, decided my partner held the queen and jack blank, and was trying to pull the old "army-game" on him. He played the ace, and was set one trick.

Doubling of slam-contracts rarely pays.

Hand No. 1

North	*South*
♠ 10 9 7 4	♠ A K Q J 5 2
♡ 4	♡ A K Q
◇ A K Q J 8 6	◇ ———
♣ 7 3	♣ K Q J 10

Hand No. 2

North	*South*
♠ 3	♠ A 9 4
♡ A 7 4 2	♡ K Q J 5 3
◇ A K Q J 10 5 3	◇ 4 2
♣ 9	♣ A 10 6

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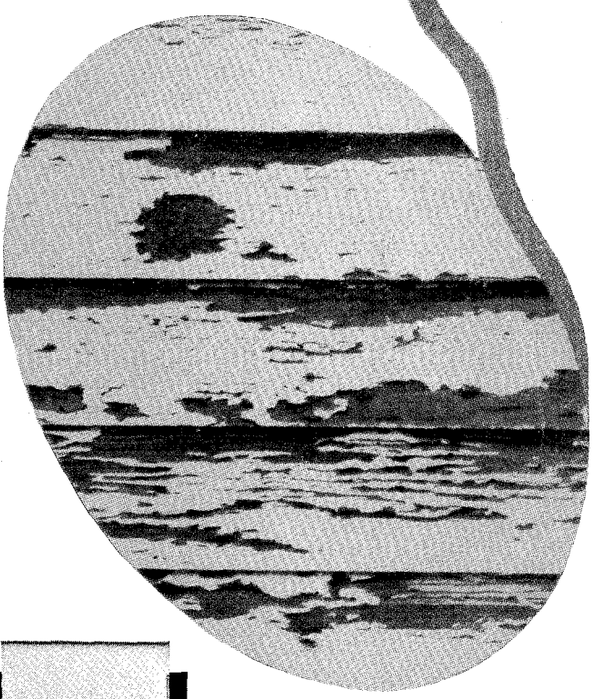
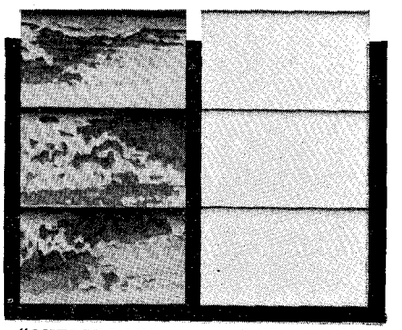
There's a Sour Note in HOME SWEET HOME soon after you use "Cheap" Paint!





"CHEAP" PAINT
after 1½ years

This paint is all through. First cost, $148. Now add $90 for burning and scraping, to take it off. That totals $238 . . . or $158 a year. Then add in the cost of a new priming coat.

DUTCH BOY
after 3 years

This paint is still good. Same type house as the "cheap" paint job and located in same city. Cost, $162 . . . or $54 a year. And no new priming coat will be needed at repaint time.

THE "sour note" is your bitter disappointment at what happens to "cheap" paint . . . your irritation at having to paint again so soon . . . your dismay at the big repainting bill "cheap" paint runs up.

"Cheap" paint quickly goes to pieces, ruining the appearance of your house. Then this cracked and scaling paint must be burned and scraped off down to the bare wood. That costs money—several times what you hoped to save in the first place. And after that, still more expense—an extra coat (a new priming coat) will be needed.

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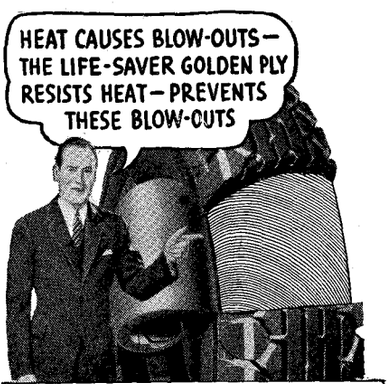
says **HUB WHITEMAN**
Fearless Rodeo Broncho Buster

Life-Saving Blow-out Protection . . . FREE!

EVEN men who face danger every day of their lives—and love it—will tell you that *once* is *much* too often to have a blow-out. Here's HUB WHITEMAN'S description of the blow-out accident he had not long ago:

"I'll admit that wrestling with charging steers and riding wild broncos is plenty dangerous. But I've been in tougher spots. The very thought of that blow-out I had when I was on the way to Fort Worth gives me the jitters. No broncho ever lurched as wildly or got so completely out of control as that car of mine. Plumb for a ditch it headed. Believe me, I had some luck to pull out of that accident alive. Now I'm using Goodrich Golden Ply Silvertowns on my car."



Why blow-outs happen

As the wheel spins around at 40 or 50 miles an hour, the *inside* of the tire becomes as hot as boiling water. You can't see it . . . the tire looks perfect. But rubber and fabric separate. A blister forms and grows—bigger and bigger—until sooner or later, BANG! A blow-out! And human lives are hanging in the balance.

So you see, today's high speeds were too much for tires . . . until Goodrich engineers perfected the amazing Life-Saver Golden Ply. This remarkable invention resists heat. Rubber and fabric don't separate. Blisters don't form inside the tire. The great, unseen cause of high-speed blow-outs never gets a start.

And to appreciate the marvelous protection that Silvertowns give you against dangerous "tail spin" skids, do this: Go to your Goodrich dealer. Press your hand on the sure-footed Silvertown tread. Feel those big, husky cleats grip your hand. That's how they grip wet, slippery roads . . . and keep your car "straight in line."

No extra cost!

Put Goodrich Safety Silvertowns on your car now and watch how they last *months longer* than ordinary tires. Yet in spite of all their *extra* safety and mileage, Goodrich (remember the name) Silvertowns cost no more than other standard tires!

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FREE! Handsome emblem with red crystal reflector to protect you if your tail light goes out. Go to your Goodrich dealer, join Silvertown Safety League, and receive one FREE. Or send 10¢ (to cover packing and mailing) to Dept. 491, The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

The NEW **Goodrich** *Safety* **Silvertown** WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY

Danes' Fourth of July

American Independence Day Celebrated Each Year in Denmark

Unconquered by the Romans, the early Danes were of that hardy Viking race which mastered the Northern Seas, pushing west to Iceland and America centuries before it was visited by other Europeans. Much Danish blood flows through American veins to-day.

In Jutland, rugged promontory of Northern Denmark, Americans and Danes, for a quarter-century, have jointly celebrated United States independence on July 4 each year. Last year's celebration, marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the custom, was much publicized, the ceremonies being broadcast over the United States. Yet, thousands were bewildered—why is the Glorious Fourth observed in such a remote corner of Europe?

The answer is Rebild National Park, fulfilment of a Wisconsin poet's vision. With its heather-strewn hills, vast natural amphitheater, it is an ideal spot for the tens of thousands who gather each year for the celebration. Stranger, it is believed to be the only natural park anywhere established specifically for Fourth of July observances.

Ideal Fulfilled

The poet was the late Ivar Kirkegaard, Editor of a Danish magazine at Racine, Wisconsin, whose ideal brought about Rebild Park. He envisioned a linking of Danes on both sides of the Atlantic to promote closer cultural relations.

In 1906, the Danish-American Association was formed at Racine. On July 4, 1909, more than 1,100 Danish-born Americans, and thousands of Danish subjects, gathered at Jutland's capital, Aarhus, and jointly staged the first American Independence Day celebration on Danish soil. Then, Dr. Max Henius, of Chicago, Illinois, took an option on 200 acres of purple moorland in the Rebild Hills, fifteen miles south of the ancient seaport of Aalborg, and, in 1911, the tract was bought, the purchase having been financed by American citizens of Danish descent in all parts of the United States.

A General Holiday

Thus, within a quarter-century, America's national holiday has developed from an unnoticed date on the Danish calendar to a national institution. Within an ample radius of the Park, the Fourth has long been recognized as a general holiday. From all over Jutland, Danes pour into the Park for ceremonies, blending charming Danish characteristics with stirring American patriotism. Last year, 40,000 were there.

No American park would seem quite complete without a log cabin. There's one at Rebild Park, the Lincoln Log Cabin, dedicated last year by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark. The logs, shingles, windows, doors—even hardware—were sent over from America. The Cabin serves as an emigrant museum, being a repository of objects associated with the story of Danish-born American pioneers.

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Canonist *vs.* Coughlin

Radio Priest Breaks Ecclesiastical Law, Church Authority Holds

Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest who has a nation for his audience, is engaged in political activities in "direct violations of canon law," in the opinion of a fellow priest, the Rev. Dr. Edward V. Dargin. Doctor Dargin is Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, Croton Falls, New York.

His criticism appears in *The Ecclesiastical Review*, a Roman Catholic monthly.

Canonical Criticism

In his criticism of Father Coughlin, the New York canonist comes into direct conflict with the Most Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit, Father Coughlin's immediate superior.

Speaking in Father Coughlin's regular Sunday afternoon broadcast on April 21, Bishop Gallagher said:

"Freely I give him my imprimatur on his written word, and freely I give him my approval on the spoken word. Until a lawful superior rules otherwise, I stand stedfastly behind this priest, Father Coughlin, encouraging him to do the will of God as he sees it and I see it."

"It is my conviction," wrote Doctor Dargin, "that they [Father Coughlin's activities] are political, and this conviction is based on his organization of a nation-wide league, with a direct and open threat to use its voting-power for or against certain national policies, laws, and elective officials; on his appearances at meetings in Detroit and Cleveland, speaking from the same platform with politicians on political matters, and on his announced plan to hold similar meetings in the principal cities of the nation; on many statements contained in his sermons—statements too numerous to quote within the limited space of this paper."

Doctor Dargin gave what he said was the direct law governing the matter, and said: "This legislation expressly commands priests to abstain from the public discussion of political or secular matters, either in or outside of a church, and forbids clerics to inject themselves in judgments of the faithful in questions of a civil nature."

Answer at Detroit

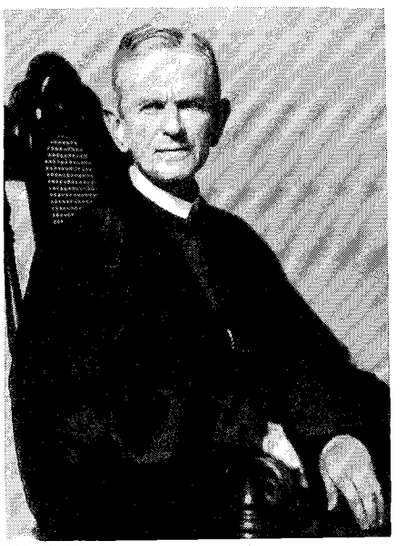
An unsigned editorial in *The Michigan Catholic* declared that "Father Coughlin has repeatedly announced that he is organizing no political party. He is advocating a movement championing certain principles of social justice which men of both major parties can uphold. . . .

"Little literary gliders are trying to hitchhike on the giant air-plane of Father Coughlin's popularity. . . .

"A hitherto unknown critic from Croton Falls, New York, presumes to take up the cudgel in behalf of the sanctity of canon law, altho there are in this country more than 100 Bishops perfectly capable of doing this if they thought that the teachings of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI were being distorted in a way to injure the faith."

Lutheran Unity Drawing Near

New York Synod Bars Games of Chance at Money-Raising Functions; Divorce and Remarriage Condemned



Wide World

Dr. Ellis B. Burgess, President of the United Lutheran Synod of New York

As the sun advanced to its summer solstice, Lutherans in various parts of the country looked over the American scene and found much that needed changing. Divorce and remarriage, church lotteries, golfing pastors, members of the "first house in the land," and "so-called get-rich schemes" for national recovery originating in the minds of certain of the inspired, came under close-eyed scrutiny and criticism.

A resolution, originating in one synod, which would have barred its pastors from participating in any religious service other than Lutheran was turned down, and, on another occasion, news that the day of Lutheran unity is drawing near was welcome. There are nineteen Lutheran bodies in the United States and Canada, having a total of 12,143 pastors, 16,576 congregations, and 4,519,926 baptized members.

It was Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America, who said before the United Lutheran Synod of New York that a complete merger of all Lutheran bodies in the United States is being prepared. The same Synod heard Heiby W. Ungerer of Rochester, former President of this Synod's Brotherhood, say that the Lutheran Church had "the strongest men's organization of any Protestant communion in America."

Bar Games of Chance

Many churches raise money by promoting bridge-parties, giving dances, and by raffling off prizes at so much a "chance." People often will take a gambler's "chance" when they will not contribute directly. But Lady Luck will preside at no more money-raising functions of the United Lutheran Synod of New York. Under the terms of a report of the Home Missions Committee, and adopted with only one vote against, money raised by card-parties, dances, roulette-wheels, raffling, and bazaars will be regarded as tainted, and will not be accepted for the support of the Church and its work. The 434 congregations in the Synod may accept now only "free-will offerings," proclaimed in the report as "the Scriptural way." The lone dissenter asked mildly: "Do you think the rule will be enforced?"

Divorce and Remarriage

A resolution condemning divorce and remarriage, and urging that all pastors be requested to perform no marriage-ceremony without earnestly discussing it with the candidates, either before or during the marriage-service, so that "no marriage may be entered into unadvisedly or lightly, but reverently, discreetly, and in the fear and love of God," was adopted.

It was in an address supplementing this resolution that Dr. F. E. Oberlander, Chairman of the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare, took his associates somewhat by surprize when he said: "I believe it is largely due to the fact that there have been two divorces that startled our country in what people call the 'first house of our land,' that all over the country divorcées who have remarried now feel a security."

There was no comment on the indirect reference, but Dr. Zenan M. Corbe, Executive Secretary of the Board of American Missions, asked: "What is the use of this Synod making pronouncement against divorce when there is a minister in the United Lutheran Church who was divorced and who has married the woman who caused the trouble?

"What is the use of continuing our pronouncements against divorce when we tolerate men in the ministry who will marry any divorcées with a fee? It is time, brethren, that the ministry cleanses its own house."

But Dr. John E. Heindel regretted "that we should take such a stand as this. I believe," he said, "there are occasions when couples should be separated. I do not believe God joins all the people in marriage for whom we perform the wedding-ceremony. I believe that we should be Scriptural in this matter."

Lutheran Unity Favored

In Minneapolis, the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church went on record as favoring the new unified form of all Lutheran bodies.

The Missouri Synod, meeting in Cleveland, ordered a study of the Army and Navy chaplaincy question, which arises out of the Lutheran Church's strict adherence to the principle of separation of Church and State. The convention decided also to encourage parish schools, through subsidy, to supplement Sunday-school work where no parish schools exist with week-day, vacation and Saturday church schools, and to require two years' training for confirmation classes without parochial school instruction.

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Richard Strauss's New Opera Falters

"The Silent Woman," Eleventh Work of Consummate Master-Composer, Criticized at Première in Dresden as Combination of Reminiscent Score With Weak Libretto by Stefan Zweig

There were sixteen curtains at the end of the first act of "The Silent Woman," the venerable Richard Strauss's eleventh opera, when it had its world première at Dresden last week. The composer was forced to stand in his box six times—but, when it was over, applause was polite, not hearty; critics agreed that the work was disappointing.

There were no political demonstrations to impede critical judgment; no anti-Jewish gestures, expected, one, because the libretist is Stefan Zweig, a Jew; two, because Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler was scheduled to attend, but failed to materialize.

International

Dr. Richard Strauss

The audience was much like any other gathered to hear the first performance of a new opera. There was evident excitement, there was evening dress, and there was intermission cross-examination of Europe's foremost music critics by persons who couldn't make up their own minds.

Weak and Long

The end of the first act found the whole audience in accord: "The Silent Woman" was a melodious opera, with a fine gait, and a satisfying union of score and libretto. The second and third acts ran rapidly down-hill, with the result that, at the end, the public interest had melted virtually away, and there was only the twin consciousness that Doctor Strauss had accomplished a weak thing which was oppressively long.

Zweig took his book from Ben Jonson's comedy, "Epicoene, or the Silent Woman." It has, before this, been a lure to German librettists and composers, the most recent expression taking place three years ago when Mark Lothan offered the story at Dresden in an opera called "Lord Spleen."

Lothan layered his production with syncopated music and theatrical effects. It sank without a trace within four months. Zweig's libretto bears no relationship to the Lothan work, and boasts of a stirring beginning. Its end, however, would seem to be no better than Lothan's.

Herbert F. Peyser, writing a criticism of the first performance for the New York *Times*, said:

"Zweig's libretto begins better than it ends, and reads better than it acts. Much that, in a perusal of the book, promises very well, is entirely ineffective on the stage. And, even less than in 'Arabella,' can Doctor Strauss here deny his seventy-one years.

"Nothing in 'The Silent Woman' equals the best pages of his previous work. It is a bloodless score, full of the dregs of Straussian commonplace, harking back ceaselessly, but ineffectually, to 'Rosenkavalier,' sterile and machine-made, despite the composer's unfailing technical address in the manipulation of his own highly personal formulas of opera buffa.

"People shout, ejaculate, sputter, and gabble to formless accompaniment of shreds and patches which communicate nothing, and serve only the purpose of keeping things moving. There is much din, much chatter, much dulness, and as good as no invention whatever. The vocal writing is villainous—rarely has even Strauss treated the voice with so little regard."

And, continuing, Mr. Peyser, wrote:

"There are many pages of that lush and sweet cantilena for which Strauss has long held the recipe—a broadly phrased type of melody of no particular distinction, but which he has a knack for turning out by the yard. Just as little as in 'Arabella' does he try to conceal that this kind of thing, which now has become thoroughly a rubber stamp with him, is only a much attenuated 'Rosenkavalier'—a work he seems unable to cease writing.

"On the other hand, there are some indisputably clever, even pretty, things in the score—things like the full-length overture which Strauss, probably with his tongue in his cheek, calls 'potpourri'; the elaborate and witty fugue before the third act, clearly patterned on 'Rosenkavalier'; the mellifluous sextet and duet, which also echo the lyrical manner of that blessed opera, and, prettiest of all, the sentimental, almost Mozartian, little epilog in which the chastened *Morosus* makes peace with the world about him."

H. H. Stuckenschmidt, reporting the event for the New York *Herald Tribune*, followed along with disappointment, but expressed it differently.

Zweig's Version

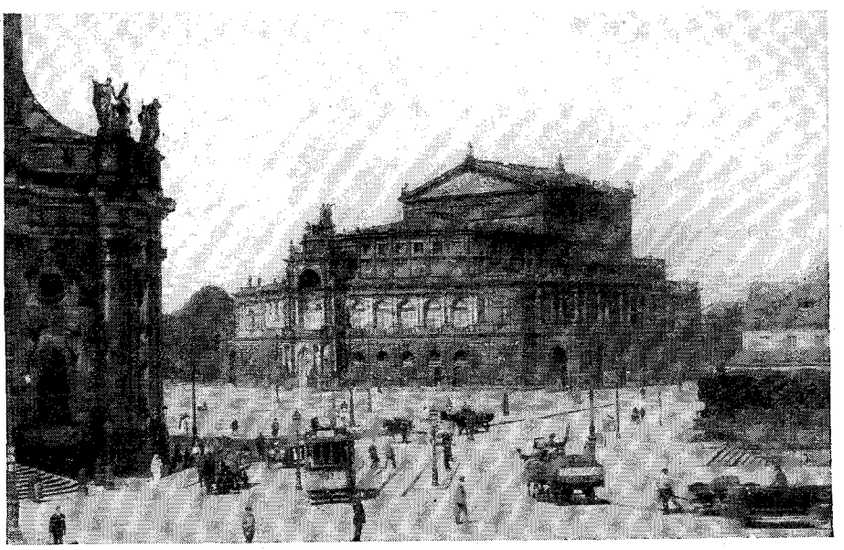
In Zweig's version, the principal figure is *Morosus*, a retired, crotchety bachelor who has been a commander of a British frigate. As a young officer, an explosion had affected his nerves so severely that, thereafter, he was unable to bear any noise.

He lives in his old house with an ancient housekeeper. His best friend is a barber. The barber suggests that marriage might lighten his burden, but *Morosus* can not think of marriage except to a woman who detests noise as thoroughly as he.

A beloved nephew appears with a strolling opera-company. The nephew has fallen in love with the leading soprano of the troupe. The barber and *Henry*, the nephew, conspire to effect a mock marriage between *Morosus* and *Aminta*, the singer, and she, once the marriage contract is signed, is to become a noisy, screeching virago.

The wedding is performed, and *Aminta* turns the house into a confusion of dreadful noises. *Morosus* appeals to his nephew to save him from the woman, promising, once more, to make the boy his heir. There is a mock divorce, *Morosus* is told of the hoax, and, acknowledging that he has been fooled, blesses *Henry* and *Aminta*.

The opera requires four hours to play.



The Dresden State Opera House, scene of "The Silent Woman's" première

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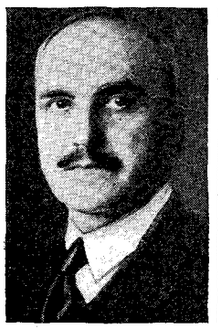
Wide World

Acme

Acme

Left to right, *Thomas Wolfe, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, George Santayana, Branch Cabell, and Theodore Dreiser*

An Anthology of World Prose. Edited by Carl Van Doren. [New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc.; $3.50.]

Good anthologies of poetry are many; good anthologies of prose few. Carl Van Doren's selection of a million words—almost 1,600 pages—from the world's literatures is unique in kind and scale.

It is not a culling of choice sentences, nor a formal exhibit of standard masterpieces. It is a book that can be read continuously and enjoyably. But it covers an enormous range.

"I have been guided less by the renown of the originals than by the merit of the translations," says Mr. Van Doren. Then he adds, cunningly, "It was not my affair that translation in English has been as unsystematic as creative writing."

He sought to include translated literatures in something like the proportions in which they had been naturalized into English; the King James version of the Bible is, of course, the supreme example of complete acclimatization.

Part of Our Language

But Plutarch and Æsop and Plato are definitely a part of the English-speaking heritage to-day. Hans Christian Andersen's stories are read by millions of children with no knowledge that they come from Denmark. "Don Quixote" was Spanish-born, and "Cinderella," French, but they are a living part of our tradition to-day.

So a book like this, every word of which is old, becomes an appraisal of the English language's relations with the rest of the world, and an event in itself.

When H. G. Wells wrote his "Outline of History" fifteen years ago, he gave Asia an historic dignity that was new to many readers, and reduced the rôle of Europe. Mr. Van Doren does something of the sort for world literature.

He begins with a long series of selections from the great Chinese classics, leading up to one of Pearl Buck's recent translations of a fifteenth-century Chinese adventure story; he gives rich representation of the thousand-year-old Japanese stories which Arthur Waley and other translators have recently made available to English readers, but which at once have been recognized as belonging to the world's greatest.

He quotes from Sanskrit, Persian, and Egyptian; and from the Arabian. He offers both the stilted piety of the Koran and the salty mischief of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

When he quotes, he quotes liberally. This book is no disconnected series of snippets. A dozen of the selections included might make small books by themselves. Here are, in entirety, Shelley's translation of Plato's "Symposium"; Tacitus, on "Life of Julius Agricola," and Plutarch on "Caius Marcius Coriolanus"; Apuleius's dew-fresh story of "Cupid and Psyche," Dante's "Vita Nuova," "Aucassin and Nicolette," Poe's "Murder in the Rue Morgue," one of Joyce's long stories from "Dubliners."

Six Americans Included

Moreover, this is an American anthology. Mr. Van Doren says that he sought good prose that was alive; he meant, of course, alive for himself, an American.

The thirteenth-century story of the Norse voyages to "Vinland" is stirring reading in Samuel Laing's translation, but especially so for an American.

So, too, Christopher Columbus's account of his voyage to the New World, and Bernal Diaz del Castillo's still-fresh story of the amazement of Cortez's young Spaniards when they first sighted Montezuma's capital in Mexico, fairer than any of Spain's storied cities.

Twenty-four living writers are included in the anthology: Four Scandinavians—Nexö, Sigrid Undset, Per Hallström and Selma Lagerlöf; one Spaniard, Unamuno, and one Italian, Croce; two Russians, Gorki and Ilya Ilf, author of "The Little Golden Calf"; two Germans, Franz Werfel and Thomas Mann, both living in exile; no Frenchmen; six Irish, Lady Gregory, Yeats, Joyce, "AE," Shaw, and Douglas Hyde; six Americans, Santayana (who was born in Spain, but wrote here in our tongue), Dreiser, Cabell, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, and Thomas Wolfe; and only two Englishmen—Max Beerbohm and W. Somerset Maugham. H. G. Wells is not included; neither is Galsworthy, nor Arnold Bennett.

The youngest writer included is Thomas Wolfe, born in 1900; from his just-published "Of Time and the River," Mr. Van Doren selected for inclusion a magnificent prose-poem to "The Names of the Nation."

Editor, Author, and Critic

Editor, author, critic, Carl Van Doren was born the son of a country doctor, the oldest of five boys, in Hope, Illinois, on September 10, 1885. When the family moved to a farm, he went to a country school until he was fifteen years old. Finishing the district school, he went to Urbana High School, played football, read poetry secretly, finished the course in three years as valedictorian of his class, and entered the University of Illinois with a four-year scholarship.

Receiving his A.B. in 1907, he remained at the University as graduate-student and assistant in rhetoric. A scholarship took him to Columbia University, 1908-'09. He remained there through a university fellowship. During a trip to Europe, he wrote a biography, "The Life of Thomas Love Peacock," published in 1911, the year he got his Ph.D.

After teaching at Columbia as instructor and assistant professor, then serving as Headmaster of the Brearley School, in New York City, he turned to free-lancing. He was Editor of *The Nation*, 1919-1922; then went to *The Century Magazine*.

With dark brown eyes and close-cropped steel-gray hair, Doctor Van Doren is over six feet in height, large-boned, rugged. One of the founders of the Literary Guild, his biography of Jonathan Swift is a noteworthy work.

Worth Reading

Eyes on the World. By M. Lincoln Schuster. (New York: Simon & Schuster; $3.75.) Attempts to reproduce the events of 1934-'35 by a sort of combination movie-photographer and newspaper head-line technique.

Redder Than the Rose. By Robert Forsythe. (New York: Covici Friede, Inc.; $2.) Witty essays on the absurdities of the era, with a "Red" slant.

Selected Short Stories of Sinclair Lewis. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co.; $2.50.) They won't add to his literary stature, but they are lively reading.

Fortune and Men's Eyes. By George Cronyn. (New York: Covici Friede, Inc.; $2.50.) A sort of 1935 version of the old American "Mooncalf" saga.

Gourmet's Book of Food and Drink. With decorations by Hendy. (New York: Macmillan Company; $2.50.) By an Englishman who prefers his own to his wife's cooking.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

every one.—"F. A. K.," Jackson Heights, N. Y.—Usage sanctions the plural pronoun in such a construction as, "*Every one* nowadays must aim for a high standard of efficiency if *they* would reap the fruits of worldly success." As we have no singular pronoun of the common gender, tho *he* is sometimes employed, a violation of grammatical concord is occasionally necessary, and the pronoun used with *every one* may then be plural. Johnson in his "Lobo's Voyages" wrote (p. 99): "*Every one* sacrifices a cow or more, according to *their* wealth or devotion," and Dasent in his "Eventful Life" (vol. I, ch. 1) wrote: "*Every one* had made up *their* minds that I was to be one thing and I came out another." Byron wrote: "*Every body* does and says what *they* please," and Ruskin, a past master of English, in his "Ethics of the Dust": "*Everybody* seems to recover *their* spirits."

These are sufficient literary support to justify the dictum referred to above—the absence of a singular pronoun of the common gender renders this violation of grammatical concord sometimes necessary, for both sexes are included in this pronoun.

gratuity, pension.—"J. F. B.," New York City.—The term *gratuity*, as used generally in the United States, carries no other sense than that of a gift, donation, or tip. In England, however, in addition to this sense, the word is also used to mean a *pension* to a person retired from the military or naval service.

The term *pension*, wherever it is employed, means a periodical allowance to an individual, or to those who represent him (his widow, or family, for instance), on account of past services or some meritorious work done by him. It is by no means unusual for a business firm to place an employee on a pension. Generally such an employee is thus retired because of long service or because he has reached an arbitrary age-limit, tho sometimes he may be retired because of an injury or illness received in the performance of his work.

localisms.—"N. H.," Cleveland, O.—*Localisms* are much the same as *provincialisms* except that the area of the use of the terms or expressions is more confined. Thus, for instance, in Providence (R. I.), a person speaks of having his shoes "*tapped* and heeled." Elsewhere in the United States it would be "half-soled and heeled." The term *espantoon* is nowhere heard in the United States except in Baltimore, where it means a policeman's billy.

shenanigan.—"E. S. T.," Racine, Wis.—This is the preferred spelling, another form being *shenannigin*. The meaning is: "Fooling; trickery; humbug."

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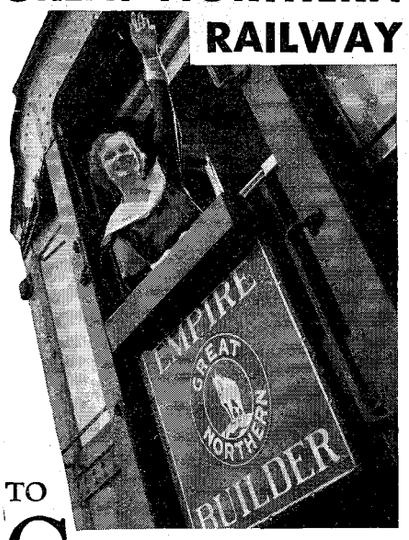

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THE FOG

BY ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

He knew how Roman legions looked, for he
Had seen the Maine Coast fogs march in from sea
For many years now, in the August days.
They came in mighty columns up the bays,
Tawny and gray and silver in the sun;
They trampled out the seaports one by one,
The islands and the woods, with their high hosts,
And pushed the world back inland from the coasts.

This little house was lost, these hills and dells;
Cows in a pasture faded into bells.
The world around a man closed in and in
Till nowhere was ten paces from his chin.
A man drew up and halted with a start
To be so close to his own beating heart
And left so to himself and wholly blind
To everything but what was in his mind.

This was the peril and the comfort, too,
A man who lived in such a region knew;
On any summer's day, within an hour,
He might be blind and naked to a power
So vast it might have come from stars unmade,
Unthought of even, making him afraid,
So mightier than the sea that he could guess
How life was but a name for loneliness.

—*Yale Review.*

UNICORNS

BY LEONA AMES HILL

They might have been unicorns, for they turned and fled
At our approach with a sudden tumult of sound,
Their sharp hoofs thudding along the nibbled ground
And a cloud of dark mane blown about each wild head.
It might have been a place put under a spell,
For rose-gilled mushrooms grew in enchanted rings.
The golden bees there might have been born without stings,
And the rabbits have silver tails: nobody could tell
For nobody saw a rabbit or bee. We began
To think the place was bewitched, for nothing stirred
In the hush of the hour before twilight and then we heard
The returning sound of the startled creatures that ran:
They might have been unicorns, but instead they were only
The colts in the river pasture, wild and lonely.

—*New York Times.*

ABANDONED HOUSE

BY ISABEL FISKE CONANT

The care that was expended on this house
Is now withdrawn and its plantation-glory
Has dwindled to the need of mole and mouse
And swallows nest in eaves of the third story.
It is a fine end, after all, that this
Will shortly sink to, in the near tomorrow;
Timbers returning to old forest bliss—
I do not find occasion here for sorrow.
Let rabbits ramble through, let squirrels play
Up the stair-treads, where not so lightly bounded
The slower-measured, heavier human way;
This cube of space, on the deep forest founded,
Slowly reclaims at last its intimate own
As naturally as any love is known.

—*Shards* (Augusta, Georgia)

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On the Current Screen

Leo Carrillo, left, *Grace Moore, and Robert Allen in "Love Me Forever"*

Grace Moore and Victor Schertzinger seem to be the gifted pair for the present, at least, in the field of musical films. In "One Night of Love" they scored an unprecedented triumph when Miss Moore's voice was brought to the screen in perfect synchronization.

In the latest Columbia production, **"Love Me Forever" (AAA),** with story and direction by Schertzinger, Miss Moore again is the attractive actress of her former starring venture with her clear voice the real feature of the film.

From the theme-song, "Love Me Forever," to her appearance in scenes from "La Bohème," Miss Moore's voice is the attraction about which the picture rises or falls.

Opening at Lake Placid, during the height of the winter season, the story shifts quickly to New York, where *Margaret Howard,* once wealthy, must attend the auction of her father's house with its furnishings. Here *Steve Corelli,* a gambler with a passion for opera, is buying everything in sight.

He overhears her singing, meets her, appoints himself guardian of her future, throws his guests out of his café when they will eat rather than listen to *Margaret's* singing, remodels an auditorium into a super-café and, finally, gets her an audition with the director of the Metropolitan Opera.

In love with her, *Corelli* believes her in love with her persistent suitor, *Philip Cameron,* leaves his café in his assistant's charge, loses money in the venture, and runs up a $15,000 gambling-debt.

But *Margaret,* now in love with *Corelli,* pays off his debt, and he sees her début from an opera-box, rather than hearing her over the radio.

The comic scenes are in the hands of the capable, experienced Luis Alberni as *Corelli's* assistant, *Luigi.* The rôle of *Philip Cameron* is ably handled by a newcomer, Robert Allen.

Leo Carrillo's ingratiating performance as the hard-boiled, yet music-loving, *Corelli* is excellent. The gay charm of "One Night of Love" is missing; but the picture is, after all, an instrument for Miss Moore's singing, and, if the story is somewhat retarded by the operatic interludes, the singing, alone, again perfectly synchronized, obliterates any traces of what might be called imperfections in the story.

* * *

In **"Sanders of the River" (AA),** a dramatization of the Edgar Wallace novel of the Congo, Paul Robeson, Rutgers halfback, All-American (1919), and Phi Beta Kappa student, and the star of King Vidor's brilliant "Hallelujah," Nina Mae McKinney, are brought together in an Alexander Korda production.

Except for the magnificent basso of Robeson, heard in two songs, the picture's only redeeming features are the excellent shots of wild animals frightened by a low-flying air-plane, and the restrained and austere acting of Leslie Banks.

With the chants of native tribesmen echoing throughout the picture, the plot moves tediously, lightened by too little comic relief. Apparently made with great care, the picture suffers from too much attention to production, and not enough care taken with the drama.

Physically, Robeson is the picture of a native chief; but, tho the plot gives him the advantage of a government schooling, his cultured, sonorous voice destroys the illusion created by his physique.

With little to do, and too sophisticated for her rôle, Nina Mae McKinney makes the most of a simple song, "Congo Lullaby," which, with Robeson's "Canoe Song," is an excellent bit of incidental music.

* * *

"No More Ladies" (AA)—The rich material of A. E. Thomas's stage success has been badly mismanaged in this production. In their adaptation, Donald Ogden Stewart and Horace Jackson have changed the work from a light comedy of manners to a rather serious consideration of the marital question. The result is a routine screen-drama of the triangle school.

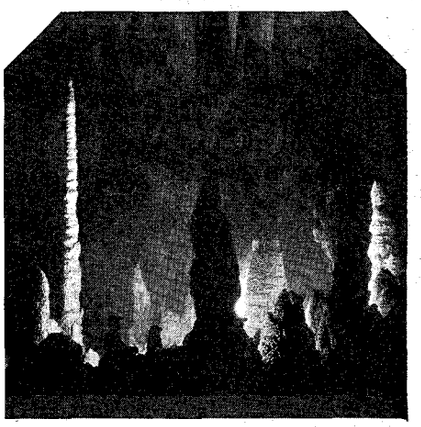
Joan Crawford plays the sophisticated young girl who tries to make marriage with a rake a success, but determines on vengeance when he is unfaithful to her. She gives a studied characterization.

Robert Montgomery, as the husband, and Franchot Tone, as the other man, are ill at ease in the artificial situations. It is only an actor named Arthus Treacher who succeeds in capturing the gaiety of the original.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	*Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero, No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn, Love Me Forever.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children



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From Our Readers to Our Readers

American Legion of Honor

Sir:—For the past twenty-one years it has been my pleasant job to act as the leader of a character-building organization for boys.

Now that we are going through such a disquieting stage of pro- and anti-radical fervor, it seems to me that there are two things we might do which I feel sure would be of great value in awakening in our young people an appreciation of citizenship and a proper recognition and valuation of our outstanding men and women. These suggestions are:

First, the awarding by some Federal agency, possibly the United States courts, of a certificate of citizenship to our own boys and girls on the attainment of their majority. The attainment of citizenship at the present time only too often is a climax in a boy's life that somehow doesn't usually quite come off. The pride our foreign-born citizens take in their papers indicates that our own young men would take a greater pride in the attainment of citizenship when that attainment could be demonstrated in such tangible form.

Second, the establishment of a truly American equivalent of the French Legion of Honor. Our significant prizes and awards are wofully few and far between, and now that success in business is no longer the one laudable goal for all ambition, it seems to me that some sort of national recognition of our scientists, artists, writers, statesmen (we do have a few), and other men and women who have made significant contributions to the general welfare of humanity would be most stimulating in its effect.

Now, as never before, it seems to me, we need to lay a particular stress on high idealism, and I can think of no better way than for Federal recognition of these men and women who have clearly demonstrated it.

HARRY C. JAMES,
President, The Trailfinders.
Altadena, California.

The Constitution

Sir:—While the Supreme Court's decision may be in conformity with the Constitution, I think it is time the Constitution was changed, so, if Congress passes laws which are necessary to the people's economic and social salvation, they can not be declared unconstitutional. If the Constitution is not flexible enough to meet conditions as the years go on, it should be amended to make it so. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.
Hazardville, Connecticut.

Sir:—Why stir up a nation-wide movement for an entirely new and modern Constitution? There can not be a better basic principle than justice and liberty. Possibly some will say—justice and liberty do not exist under the present Constitution. If so, then we can not expect anything different under a new Constitution.

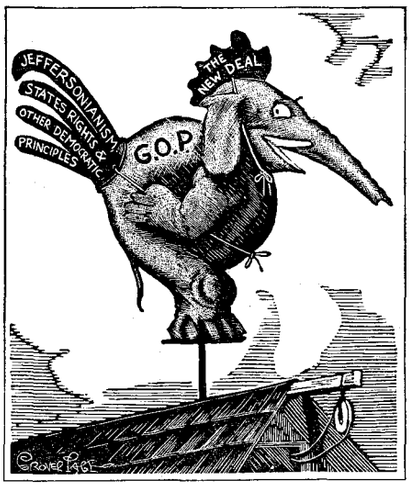
There is a reason for everything, and, back of every reason is the cause. Why not face facts and determine the cause. Haven't we been going astray? Is it social inadequacy? Has the basic principle of society and our Constitution been set aside for that of greed, selfishness, and lawlessness? Have some forgotten that there are supreme laws that govern the universe? Let us not forget the law of recompense, and, compensation: "As we sow, so shall we reap."
Stillwater, New York. DANIEL CAREY.

Sarcasm?

Sir:—If any change in the Constitution *must* be made, I suggest the following:

No person shall be eligible to be President, Senator, or Representative who can not show a certificate stating that he has *read the Constitution of the United States.* This certificate must be a *bona-fide* certificate signed by a respectable eighth-grade teacher and can not be just a little old honorary degree conferred by some college.

Had this change been in effect in '32 and '33 it would have saved us a lot of confusion.
De Land, Florida. B. F. B.



The Roostelephant
—*Page in the Louisville* Courier-Journal

Blame the Pupil, Too

Sir:—I was very much surprized to see a letter with the caption: "Children's Home-Work Unneeded" which appeared in a recent issue of THE DIGEST. Where any one got the idea that home-work is superfluous and is only a torment meted out by some stern pedagogic taskmaster certainly baffles me.

Home-work is a necessary discomfiture—one that arises from the fact that everything on the high-school curriculum can not be discussed or explained in the classroom in its entirety. This staying up late, poring over books, can oftentimes be traced directly to the pupil. MICHAEL POLLOCK.
Cleveland.

"Terrific" Doctors of Music

Sir:—I read with interest your article in which Prof. Irving H. Berg comments unfavorably upon the indiscriminate awarding of doctors' degrees. This enlarges upon a letter of mine which you published last summer in which I commented upon the ludicrous situation with regard to doctors of music awarded by peewee colleges, often to men of small caliber and achievement. If this degree is ever to mean anything, certain restrictions must be placed upon its being awarded. There are at present some "terrific" doctors of music, likewise some (few) excellent ones! And how the little ones like to play up this "doctor" title, too! N. LINDSAY NORDEN.
Philadelphia.

"In Public, American Speech Only"

Sir:—The Constitution provides for free speech. What I would like to know is if any provision was made in what form of language that free speech is to be made. In different parts of this country one feels transplanted to some part of Europe. I would suggest that any manner of speech or conversation in public should be made in the American language. We have (and perhaps rightly) condemned speeches made by Communists and other radicals, but at least those speeches are made in the American language. As I am of foreign birth myself, this can not be taken as racial antagonism.
Plainfield, New Jersey. A. BREUR.

Re: McGuffey's Readers

Sir:—In reply to Stephen G. Rich, who in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST opposes the revival of the McGuffey Readers, I want to say that the stories that the boys and girls of seventy-five years ago found in McGuffey's Readers, then in general use in the schools of that period, were productive of much good to the rising generation. Because of the pure, clean, moral tone of literature selection in every book of the series, all these in the after-years of life became the prolific source from which editors, ministers, public speakers, and writers have drawn their best models and ideals of real life. MRS. E. L. GROVE.
Dale Enterprise, Virginia.

Sir:—Having been a pupil in the grades during the time when these Readers were in use, my testimony is in direct opposition to Mr. Rich's statements. The precepts and fine distinctions between right and wrong embodied in many selections in these fine Readers were powerful and unparalleled influences in the formation of character during the impressionable age of youth. I would not, however, advocate the restoration of the McGuffey Readers, as they were, in the schools.

WILBUR S. MAYERS.
Fairmont, West Virginia.

[William Holmes McGuffey (1800-'73), American educator, compiled the "Eclectic Series," six small volumes of cullings from great and not so great books, known generally as the McGuffey Readers.—Editor.]

Vivisection—A Reply

Sir:—In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Mr. William J. Bailey, Jr., said, in reference to vivisection, "Cruelty is not compatible with modern civilization." He does not say so, but he infers that it is better for the human race to die than for it to inflict any cruelty on the lower forms of life.

Does he realize that the very fact that he is living is due to a form of cruelty to lower forms of life? Every morsel of meat that enters his mouth, every bit of vegetable life that is ingested into his system, has entailed a destruction of life. He lives only because of a continuous and inevitable application by man of the law of the survival of the fittest.

But I can imagine Mr. Bailey saying, "I do not object to the destruction of life for necessities, but only to cruelty." It is drawing the line rather fine to deny man the right to destroy animals to prevent *his* destruction by disease, while, at the same time, condoning his right to destroy them to prevent his starvation.

Putting aside that aspect of the question, it is well to look into the charge of cruelty. There have been many lurid tales of horrible torture to animals in the name of science, but investigation generally has proved them entirely without foundation in fact. Scientific investigators usually are kindly-disposed men with a zealous love for their fellow man, and frequently, also, for the animals with which they work.

FREDERICK C. SMITH, M.D.
Philadelphia.

Wired for Neckties

Sir:—In your issue of May 25, Mr. Robert McInturff desires a receipt to save time and annoyance in tying neckties when using detachable collars.

This stupendous problem was solved, about twenty-five years ago, by making a wire form upon which the tie is tied once and for all.

By actual timing it requires only two seconds to put the tie on and one second to remove it.

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Los Angeles.

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Labor Bill Passed

Severely Attacked by Some Newspapers; Others Support It

(Continued from page 5)

"Passage of the Wagner-Connery Bill was a sweeping victory for social justice, and a crushing defeat for one of the largest and most unscrupulous lobbies that ever invaded Washington," commented the Washington weekly, *Labor*. "It is doubtful if any law ever passed by Congress was subjected to as vicious an attack of misrepresentation as this measure underwent. Its passage is a far step toward wide-spread industrial peace."

The extent to which this view is shared is indicated by the weekly poll of editors conducted by *Newsdom*. The "newspaper of the newspaper world" found that 172 editors were for the bill, 840 against it, and that sixty found it desirable in part. Editorial columns showed the editorial approval, and opposition, took many diverging lines.

Called "Unconstitutional"

Calling it "that vicious new Wagner law," the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) declared that "Congress has passed the Wagner labor-disputes bill in a spirit of irresponsibility and political opportunism which reveals representative government in one of its most disheartening phases." It is, said *The Daily News*, "palpably unconstitutional."

To the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) it is "the one-sided Wagner bill," while the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) asked whether it was a Magna Carta, as labor called it, or "a lemon." "Manifestly unconstitutional," asserted the Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.), adding that the President "is actuated by a desire to play up to labor and Congress is willing to pass the buck to the Supreme Court."

"If industry submits to the Wagner bill it signs its own death-warrant," declared the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.).

How the radical press viewed the bill was shown by the Communist *Daily Worker* of New York City: "The Wagner bill aims to prevent strikes, and turns over to an employer-controlled board power to regulate unions.

"The workers should fight it tooth and nail, and prepare a real fight against the wage-cuts now going on."

Reason *vs.* Force

Along with the severe attacks upon it, there was strong support for the bill. For instance, the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) reiterated its "strong support of this legislation which would guarantee to labor the right to collective bargaining and would provide machinery for the settlement of labor disputes by reason rather than by force."

"If the Wagner bill turns out to be unconstitutional, given a taste of real industrial and economic freedom, the people of the United States," said the Boise *Capital News* (Ind.), "can just about be depended upon to legally alter their Constitution to fit modern conditions."

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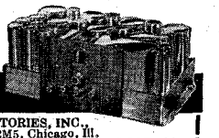

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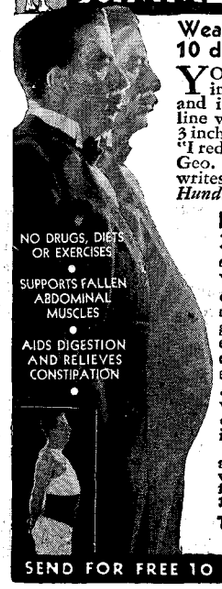

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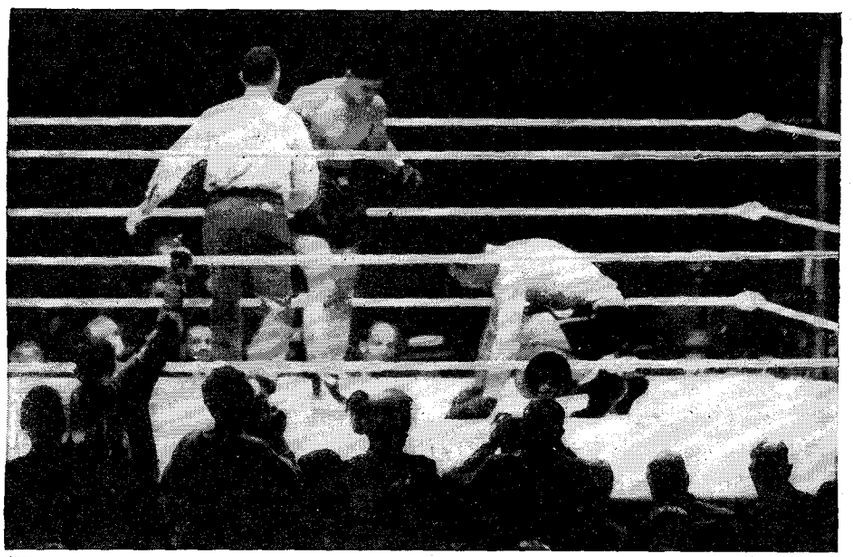
"Brown Bomber" Gets the Notices

Joe Louis, in Opening Night in New York, Lives Up to Advance "Raves" by Toppling Primo Carnera in the Sixth—Prefers Getting His Sleep to Making Speeches in Harlem



Acme

Why the referee stopped the match . . . Carnera on his knees after third knock-down

A dazed, dignified-looking Negro stood on the subway-platform in the Bronx, New York, last week. He had come on from Chicago to see Joe Louis, twenty-one-year-old "Brown Bomber," fight Primo Carnera in the Yankee Stadium, huge "House that Ruth Built."

Three times he asked how to get a train for Brooklyn where he was staying with friends.

"I'm sorry," he said, apologetically, "but I'm so happy, so excited, I can't remember what I'm told. Boy, did you see that fight? That Joe will be a credit to us all. Great fighter, great boy. What train did you say I should take?"

In Harlem, more than 500 police officers, mounted and on foot, stood by waiting for trouble that never came. Harlem was happy, not ugly. Saxophones blared, cymbals crashed, radios shrieked, colored citizens sang in the streets, danced in the night-clubs until they were exhausted.

Firecrackers exploded, sizzled. Outside a ballroom where Louis was scheduled to appear, two Negroes stood, unrecognized. They were Sam Langford and Jack Johnson, both great fighters in their day, both paying homage to their successor.

Harlem residents, returning from the fight, roared the story to their less fortunate friends: "Man, man, whatta fight! Carnery couldn't do nuthin', not nuthin'."

More than 15,000 persons stormed outside the doors of the ballroom where Louis was supposed to be.

"We Want Joe"

"We want Joe. We want Joe," the crowd chanted.

Several blocks further up-town, an expressionless young man sat in a straight-backed chair, an unread newspaper in his lap. He closed his eyes and yawned.

"Don't want to go to the ballroom," said Joe Louis, his face unmarked after six rounds of the best heavyweight fight that had been staged in this country in years.

"I'm sleepy. I got to get some sleep sometime to-night. Yeah, I got to get my sleep," said the young fighter who sleeps twelve hours a day.

Turning to a roomfull of reporters, he said: "I don't remember him hitting me a solid punch. He was better than I figured on. I thought I would get him in the fifth as I said I would. When I couldn't get him in my round, I went after him in his. He picked the sixth to knock me out, you know.

Sleep Wanted

"I'm tired of shaking hands. No, I'm not going on the stage. I don't care for the stage. What I want is some sleep. Don't the people up here know how to sleep?"

"Sleeping don't get you nothing," said Bill Robinson, the tap-dancer and unofficial Mayor of Harlem. "Forget the shut-eye and come on down-town."

At 2:50 A.M., the morning after the fight, Louis appeared at the ballroom. The crowds stopped doing the Lindy Hop for the first time in four hours.

He came to the platform. A microphone was placed before him. He looked on both sides of it, and put his face down.

"Silence, please, while Joe Louis speaks to you," shrieked the manager.

No Speech

But Joe didn't speak. They handed him a portable "mike." He lifted it—no smile on his face—put his face to it, said nothing. He held it for two or three minutes, then handed it back. He looked around at the crowd and departed. Before he went to bed, he drank five glasses of lemonade.

Joe Louis's victory over Primo Carnera in New York on June 25 was the second pugilistic miracle of the month. Two weeks earlier, James J. Braddock, on relief a year before, lifted the heavyweight crown from the "Punchinello of the Prize-ring" and top-heavy favorite, Max Baer. A year ago, when Baer took the title from Carnera, Louis, whose mother hoped he would be a good violinist, had not yet turned professional. For his first professional fight, Louis received $50. He won his first twenty-two pro fights without dropping a round, making $25,000 in the process.

Last week's fight, which outdrew the Baer-Braddock fight by almost two-to-one (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 4, 1935), netted Louis $44,636. Almost 60,000 persons paid to see it.

No dull, soporific exhibition such as that put on by Baer and Braddock, there was action from the start. Louis showed himself to be not only a devastating hitter, but a shrewd, scientific boxer who feinted, outthought Carnera, pummelled his body until he could bring the huge Italian's arms down to his sides. A lightning-fast left hook supplemented an equally effective right. Louis seldom missed, fought an intelligent, well-planned fight which showed plainly the effects of careful coaching by Jack Blackburn, one of his original mentors and formerly a famous colored fighter.

More Courage Than Skill

Carnera, more courageous than skilful, kept his colored opponent off with left jabs in the early rounds, put up a gallant fight against a man who hopelessly outclassed him. But Louis, landing more frequently, found the range in the sixth, and the giant Italian, who outweighed Louis by sixty-four

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Not even a scar. . . . Louis preparing for public appearance after bout

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and a half pounds, was toppled three times before the referee stopped the bout.

Calmest individual in his dressing-room after the fight, Louis said, without a trace of an expression on his face: "Sure, I fought my fight, the fight we planned. Hit him when I can. It was a straight right that nailed him and sent him down the first time. And then a left hook and a right cross, that finished him, like this."

Carnera sat dejectedly in his dressing-room, chased a photographer with a cane.

"He hit harder than Baer," said the man who lost the title in the eleventh round last year. "He's what you call a sharpshooter. He feinted me into his punch all the time. I have no excuse. I could not get away. The fellow was just too good."

Carnera wasn't the only person who thought highly of the boy who reads his Bible before every fight.

High Praise

Jack Dempsey—"He's a terrific hitter, but he needs seasoning. He'll be a marvel one of these days."

Trevor Wignall, British sports-writer—"The best I've seen yet."

Mike Cantwell, former trainer of Max Baer—"You won't see a better in a generation or two."

Arthur Donovan, the referee—"He fights like a man with a hundred years' experience."

Newspaper men did not pull their punches in paying tribute to the young Negro.

Wilbur Wood in the New York *Sun*—"The best heavyweight fighter to come along in many a year was unveiled last night. Louis revealed himself as a flawless fighting-machine with a defense as impenetrable as his attack was irresistible."

Bernie Harter, in the Washington *Herald*—"Louis rates on top.. I don't know anyone who can beat him."

Bill Corum in the New York *Journal*—"Here, at last, is a fighter who can fight. We have waited a long time, too long, for him to arrive. But, if you really like boxing, he was worth the wait. He can go. He's the best."

James P. Dawson in the New York *Times*—"One of the greatest fighters of modern times."

Dissenting Voice

Buddy Baer, strapping younger brother of Max, was one of the few dissenters. Said he: "I still can't see him as a great fighter."

Max said he would "make him jump out of the ring," but admitted Louis "is truly great." A Baer-Louis bout for September was considered likely last week.

"Joe the Beaut" Hopes to Return to Ring

Slim, youthful, slightly nervous Al Frazin stepped to the microphone in the center of the ring in Long Island City, New York, began his night's work—announcing the Baer-Braddock card—by calling for a tribute to the man he had succeeded—Joe Humphries.

"Joe the Beaut" was missing from a championship bout for the first time in years.

"Fifty thousand fights I'd say I've announced," he said recently. "No less and probably more. And master of ceremonies, boy, they'll tell you that's a new racket. But I was a master of ceremonies before you were born."

His legs had refused to carry him into the ring for the Ross-McLarnin bout a few weeks before. The microphone had been lowered outside the ring for him. He had to depend on the radio for news of Jimmy Braddock's victory over Max Baer. The newspapers told him that Joe Louis knocked out Primo Carnera last week.

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Mr. Humphries on vacation

One of Twenty-four

Most familiar figure at important prize-fights, Humphries was one of twenty-four children, born on New York's lower East Side in 1872. He developed his voice as a page-boy on the New York Produce Exchange, began his career as a ring announcer at a casino catering to rough and ready entertainment.

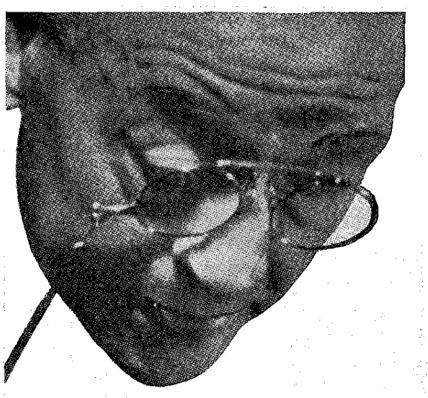
From the Casino Humphries's fame spread. He officiated at masked balls, picnics and political rallies, played marbles with his old friend, Alfred E. Smith.

His ear-splitting tones broadcast the fame of such men as John L. Sullivan, Bob Fitzsimmons, James J. Corbett, James J. Jeffries, Gus Ruhlin, Tom Sharkey, Joe Gans, George Dixon, Kid Lavigne, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Benny Leonard and many others.

In his opinion the two ring classics of modern pugilism were the Kid Lavigne-Joe Walcott fight at Maspeth, New York, and the Dempsey-Firpo fight of 1923.

Joe hopes to be back in the ring in a few months, possibly to announce the winner of the proposed bout between Louis and Baer.

"My voice is great. As long as I've got that microphone up there, and my old pronunciation, I can't miss with the voice. The crowd don't realize how tough it is. You've got to make your voice carry over those chin-choppers at the ringside," said Joe.



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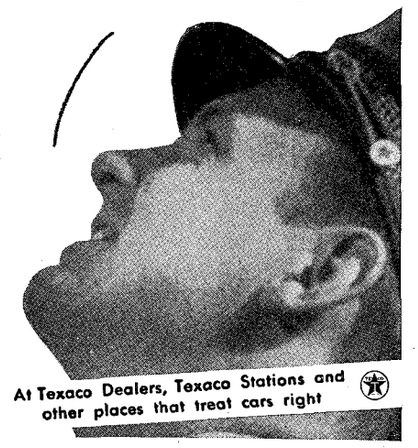

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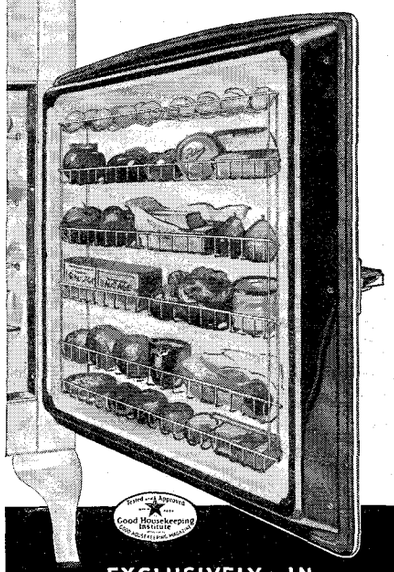

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Pitts, Precedents, and O'Connell

Some Writers Feel "Alabama's" Case Should Be Used to Vindicate Banished Giant Outfielder and "Black Sox"—Others Dissent

Citing the case of "Alabama" Pitts as a precedent, a minor-league baseball-magnate has called for wider application of the ruling, lifting the ban on his playing, namely, reinstatement of a major-league baseball-player banned for alleged misconduct by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in 1924.

Westbrook Pegler, of the New York *World-Telegram*, also urged reinstatement of the Chicago "Black Sox" players who were thrown out of baseball for their part in the scandal of the 1919 World Series.

Charles Graham, President of the San Francisco Seals, of the Pacific Coast League, asked for reinstatement of Jimmy O'Connell, outfielder on the New York Giants, who was banished from organized baseball in 1924, when it was charged he offered a bribe to a Philadelphia National League player to "take it easy" against the Giants, who were battling for the pennant.

Graham, who sold the young outfielder to the Giants for $75,000, renewed his campaign for the player's reinstatement after Judge Landis ruled that Pitts, despite his prison-record, might play for the Albany Senators.

What About O'Connell?

"If Pitts is good enough for baseball," Graham said, "why not give Jimmy O'Connell, a boy who committed no crime, a chance? Jimmy has been barred from baseball for life. He has been out now ten years. Hasn't he paid for the only mistake he ever made under extenuating circumstances?" O'Connell is now a San Francisco stevedore.

At the time Judge Landis made his Pitts ruling, he made it clear that Pitts's case was an exception, that professional baseball would not relax its character standards for players.

"There can, and will be, no change," he said, "in the general policy respecting character qualifications for such employment."

Replying to a request for comments on the O'Connell case, sports-writers generally denied a parallel between it and the Pitts situation.

No Parallel

Howard Mann, Sports-Editor of the Chicago *Daily News*—"I see no parallel in the case of O'Connell and that of Pitts. With the latter there was a certain amount of ground for the belief, as expressed by Commissioner Landis, that injustice would be done the ex-convict if baseball barred him. This factor does not appear in the case of O'Connell, nor in that of the 'Black Sox,' who might easily be entitled to like consideration except that their age is against their return to big-league baseball."

Sid C. Keener, Sports-Editor of the St. Louis *Star-Times*—"There is no parallel in the O'Connell and Pitts cases. If the ban on O'Connell is lifted, then those 'Black Sox' of 1919 would be eligible for reinstatement. I do not feel there is a place in organized baseball for a player who has confessed he has participated in fraud, cheat, or sell-out. Baseball must be kept clean to preserve the good name of the game."

Acme

Jimmy O'Connell: He's a stevedore now

Ed R. Hughes, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*—"The Pitts case is no precedent whatever in the O'Connell matter. The former is an ex-convict, the latter was banned for a supposed breach of baseball law. I would like to see O'Connell reinstated, but I know Landis can't take action without reinstating others who don't deserve it. Incidentally, the O'Connell case has no connection with the 'Black Sox' scandal, in which conspiracy was admitted and proved."

Wilbur Wood, Sports-Editor of the New York *Sun*, declared flatly that the Pitts case set a precedent that might be followed in the O'Connell case. Said he: "In my opinion, reinstatement of Jimmy O'Connell would be fair and proper, on the precedent established in the Pitts case. Jimmy would seem to have paid the penalty to an even greater extent than did Pitts."

Joe Williams, Sports-Editor of the New York *World-Telegram*—"O'Connell should be restored to good standing in baseball if for no other reason than that he should never have been barred. Joe Jackson is the only 'Black Sox' I would reinstate."

Westbrook Pegler—"Certainly the Pitts case should be a precedent. That's where I disagree with Landis. Jimmy O'Connell was just dumb, that's all. And what did the 'Black Sox' do but throw a few ballgames? After all, the press got Pitts his decision. I think their names should be vindicated on the basis of the Pitts ruling."

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Sport Shots

No southpaw: Col. W. Lawson Little, Sr., of San Francisco, father of the United States and British Amateur Golf Champion, lost a $1,200 letter of credit, $320 in cash to a pickpocket watching his son play at Muirfield, Scotland, last week. Henry Picard, Hershey, Pennsylvania, pro, lost his temper and nearly broke a club after driving into a bunker.

But thirty-one-year-old Alfred Perry, red faced and stocky, won the British Open, shot a brilliant 283 for the seventy-two holes.

Perry, not related to Britain's great tennis-star, Fred Perry, was the second

Keystone

Alfred Perry

Englishman to win the title since 1923. Until Henry Cotton won it last year, the tourney, in recent years, had been completely dominated by invaders from America: Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, Bobby Jones, Tommy Armour, Gene Sarazen, and Denny Shute.

Told he was described in the United States as a "southpaw," he roared with laughter, said to reporters: "All I can do left-handed is scratch my head."

* * *

Pumps, tennis, duels: Jean Borotra, France's "Bounding Basque," and one of the "Four Musketeers" who wrested the tennis supremacy from this country in 1927, discovered last week that *La Belle France* expects him to do more than play tennis for fun, sell gasoline-pumps for a living.

Didier Poulain, Paris sports-writer, challenged him to a duel for "betraying France," by declining to play in Davis Cup singles.

Said Borotra: "One must fight as a point of honor."

Said Mme. Poulain, wife of the challenger: "It's a joke. They're old friends."

* * *

Fast passage: *Stormy Weather*, Philip Le Boutillier's fifty-three-foot yawl, won the transatlantic yacht-race from Newport to Bergen, Norway, last week after a rough voyage of 3,050 miles. The yawl actually finished second, but won on the time-allowance. The trip took nineteen days, five hours.

The Giants Blast a Boast

Their Wide Lead in National League Race Explodes Theory That Senior Loop's First Division Is Evenly Matched—Yanks Ahead, Too

Long-standing in major-league baseball is the belief that the team leading the league on July 4 usually wins the pennant. As a baseball-barometer it has been proven fairly reliable in the past, altho the Boston Braves came up from last place on that date to win the pennant and World Series in 1914.

Barring pestilence, famine, or a downright reversal of form—not unknown in the big leagues—baseball-players, who are the most superstitious of athletes, and a large number of fans, think that some of the 1935 World Series games will be played in New York—possibly all of them.

In the National League, at the time of writing—June 28—the New York Giants were in first place with a league standing of forty-one games won and seventeen games lost, for a percentage of .707. In the games-lost department is found the real advantage of the Giants. They had lost ten games fewer than their nearest rival, and that superiority is what they pay off on when the season comes to a close.

The Boast Blasted

Not in many years has a member of the Senior Circuit been so far out in front at such an early stage of the pennant-race. The Giants have blasted the frequently-asserted boast of their league as to the evenness of the first division, and the inability of any one to pick a winner until the late stages of the race.

The Giants, apparently, are turning the pennant-pursuit into a complete rout. No longer does the presence on the pitching-mound of a "big-name" enemy hurler dazzle them. They are unimpressed by the poisonous bats of the Waner boys. They have met their enemies, and at least, up to now, they have been given little or no concern.

Baseball-writers have not been embarrassed in finding a reason for this remarkable showing: Superb pitching; the sensational rise of performer Mark Koenig, formerly a utility infielder, now a regular; "Hank" Leiber, an outfielder playing his first full season in the major leagues, and the powerful bat of an anemic-looking young man, Joe Moore, who, judging by his appearance, should not be able to hit the size of his hat.

Moore has hit twelve home-runs, and is giving the twenty-six-year-old veteran, Mel Ott, and "Hankus Pankus" Leiber the battle of their lives for the honor of driving in the runs that win the ball-games for pitchers who toil for Manager Bill Terry. Bill, himself, is considered about the best hitting and fielding first baseman in the National League.

Pitching Good

Most managers would be more than satisfied with a pitching staff of four dependable hurlers. They would wail that a pennant might be theirs except for the formality of playing out the season's schedule.

Keystone

Bill Terry: pointing to pennant?

But the Giants, with pitchers to spare, have about the best one-team pitching-staff that has ever mystified enemy batsmen: a five-man staff, with "Fat Freddie" Fitzsimmons having the poorest record of the five. He had won only four games, lost the same number. Of the four victories, all have been shut-outs. The worst member of this pitching staff leads the League in the number of shut-outs.

Roy Parmalee, minus his appendix, had won eight, lost one at the end of last week. Hal Schumacher, with eight consecutive victories, is the Giants' most consistent performer. Clyde Castleman, another first-year man and additional member of the "Big Five," had won six, lost two. Carl Hubbell, with less "stuff" than he ever had, is on his way to a better record than his stellar 1933 performance. He is profiting by more rest, not having the relief-assignments of 1934 that exacted such a heavy toll on his strength.

Another reason for the fine showing of the Giants is their ability, this year, to down the Deans. The Dean brothers haven't beaten the Giants this year, while last year the Giants were able to wrest only one game from each, losing six times to "Dizzy," and the same number to "Daffy."

The Pirates are well up in the standing, but since 1926 the Pittsburgh team has made their annual bid in June, and again in August, after which they proceed along more normal lines.

Yankees Leading

Turning to the Junior Circuit, the New York Yankees, the "dark horse of the American League," are still out in front, retaining their advantage while on the road.

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The Stock Market and the Wealth Taxes

Wall Street Chiefly Dislikes the Prolonged Session of Congress; Tax-Exempt Securities Will Not Be Mourned; Frederick H. Prince Has a New Plan For Railroad Relief

Uncertainties produced by the confused tax situation did not prevent the stock market from reaching a new price-peak last week, but they helped to make that attainment short-lived. Indication that the projected legislation will prolong the current session of Congress into August was particularly disliked by Wall Street, and the further implications of President Roosevelt's attitudes and irritations were scarcely less so.

However, neither these dislikes nor that of the proposed taxes themselves involved any degree of Wall Street alarm. Speculation as to the effects of the imposts had to do chiefly with the future, and took in too much guessing to have lasting influence marketwise. Indeed, discussion was largely academic and, to a great extent, politically prejudiced. Day-to-day recessions in stocks appeared to be due more to technical market conditions than to the taxation pother.

As a matter of fact, through the fortnight following the President's announcement of his taxing program, Wall Street itself was far less disturbed by it than was implied in newspaper and magazine columns.

The proposed penalties for great inheritances and incomes, altho quite obnoxious in theory and held to set up serious problems for the future, were not regarded by the financial community as seriously destructive. The punitive levies upon corporation bigness and prosperity were even more disgruntling, of course, yet were not seen as immediately damaging. The move to end issues of tax-exempt securities was neither objectionable nor unwelcome.

Untaxable Bonds

With respect to the latter, Wall Street is well aware that there is much less of centered resort to such securities to escape taxation than is popularly supposed. Perhaps $30,000,000,000 of wholly income-tax-exempt issues are now in existence, including upwards of $12,000,000,000 of government obligations. Yet Treasury statistics indicate that less than $100,000,000 a year would be gained if these, as lately owned, were liable for income taxes.

That is not a great sum in relation to present and prospective Federal spending, and it does not denote a serious centralization of holdings of tax-exempts in the possession of tax-dodging wealth. Moreover, altho protest against exemption has been voiced for years both within and without the Government, there has never been indication of effort by the supposed and much berated beneficiaries to combat it. This, too, would suggest that those beneficiaries are not as many or as much benefited as is believed.

There may well be doubt that the constitutional amendment needed to tax income from State and municipal bonds issued in the future will be easily or soon ratified by the States. Many legislatures will be loath to vote for a law which will make their own borrowings more costly and less desirable to investors. Yet if, as now seems probable, public sentiment forces ratification in the end, it is not likely that Wall Street will be disturbed, or even saddened. Such a change will mean for bankers, distributers, and dealers a more active and more profitable market in public obligations generally.

Keystone

Frederick H. Prince

Railroad Plight

Railroads and their troubles figured extensively in the news last week, and not the least interesting item concerning them was a novel and rather startling plan for their salvation proposed by Frederick H. Prince, able capitalist and industrialist of Boston. Mr. Prince would have new corporations lease distressed roads for ninety-nine years and operate them, using their present officials to do so. With their own working capital raised at low interest rates, the operating companies would turn over all net earnings in excess of interest charges to the leased roads.

"The plan would immediately improve the value of all railroad securities," Mr. Prince declared. "It would also prevent the possibility of complete government ownership, with the disaster that would follow."

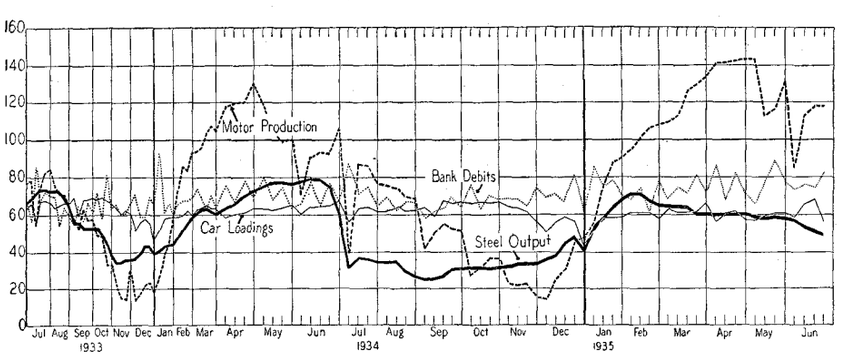
Wall Street might have given the proposal more attention if coincident railroad news had not been more immediately impressive and discouraging. The introduction into Congress of a new bill to tax payrolls for pensioning purposes was disagreeable. Returns showing that net earnings of the carriers in May were 20 per cent. less than in that month last year were unpleasant reminders that low traffic volume and recently advanced wages are intensifying the plight of the transportation industry.

Additionally, two great but impoverished railroad systems—Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—decided upon reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act. While not unexpected, the announcements were disheartening. The causes apply only too widely—depression, drought, unregulated competition, high taxes, increased wages, increased costs under the codes.

"Railroads no longer have a monopoly on transportation," an official Chicago & Northwestern statement said dolefully. "There is a vast volume of freight and passengers moving by other means under conditions which amount to substantial subsidies, and without the restraints that place the railroads at a serious disadvantage."

The plaint is not new, but it emphasizes the continuing need of relief by legislation to go hand in hand with the readjustments of railroad capitalizations, voluntary and involuntary, which are now proceeding by compulsion.

Scaling of debts and reductions of capitalized equities may prove to be only temporarily serviceable if delay of such relief is to go on.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending June 22

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Forward Business Trend

Weekly and monthly industrial surveys are increasingly at odds as to the probable extent and significance of current seasonal recessions in various business lines. Chiefly they differ with respect to the further restrictive influence of political uncertainties. Exceptionally cheerful last week was the Brookmire Forecaster.

"Developments of the past fortnight confirm earlier signs that the undercurrent of economic recovery is sweeping steadily forward," it said.

"The security markets have given a gratifying demonstration of strength in the face of current uncertainties; and business activity has been maintained at a level close to the highest reached so far in the recovery.

Lull in Buying

"To be sure, modification of the NRA has resulted in a lull in buying. Its effects have been small, however, except in a few instances. The cotton industry still finds itself in the doldrums, but other textiles report a pick-up in activity. Many industries are enjoying much better business than a year ago, and retail trade is active.

"It still seems probable that any readjustments required by the changed status of NRA will not take long to complete, especially since inventories in most lines are in healthy position. Summer is traditionally a dull season in many lines, but there appears to be lacking any basis for a material let-down in activity this year. Adverse developments seem to exert little retarding effect on the main march of recovery."

But Little New Cash

In a syndicated article in the Washington *Daily News*, John T. Flynn has analyzed the purposes of recent issues of new corporation securities. Quoting reports of Dr. Paul P. Gourrich, Technical Adviser of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Flynn says:

"In the last five months new securities registered with the Commission totaled $473,608,175. Of this amount only $397,175,296 are intended to be sold. The others are reserved for conversion or for exchanges.

"Even if all sold, the net proceeds will be only $376,942,235. The cost of floating these issues is to be $20,000,000, or over 6 per cent.

"But of this great sum only $15,991,273 in actual cash will flow into the treasuries of the issuing corporations for use in the purchase of new capital goods. That is, less than 4 per cent. of the total of registered securities will be used for buying capital goods.

"The chief use of the securities sold will be to take the place of existing securities——refunding operations—or to provide funds for the corporation to buy existing securities as investments. This is a useful and necessary function.

"I merely point out how far we still are from seeing a revival of capital investment through securities."

President's Gold Message

In asking Congress to outlaw suits against the Government over its abrogation of the gold clause in Federal securities, President Roosevelt, on June 27, said:

"The interests of our entire people require that the Government of the United States make it clear that it can not and will not consent to the use of its courts in aid of efforts to sabotage the operations of Government or in aid of private speculation."

The effect of this was to brand as saboteurs or speculators Robert A. and Charles P. Taft, sons of the late President (and Chief Justice) William Howard Taft, who are suing in the Court of Claims for $1.07, in a test-case.

While the Administration was moving to slam the last door—that of the Court of Claims—to any adjustment with domestic creditors, or foreign individual creditors, it was being forced to pay its debt, in face value with gold coin, to the Government of Panama.

Panama, having refused to accept rental payments for the Canal Zone in devalued dollars, the United States, it was indicated at the State Department, virtually had agreed to pay Panama more than $800,000 in the Treaty-specified gold dollars.

From David Lawrence, Washington commentator on political affairs, came this retort to the President's message urging gold legislation:

"It will be a simple matter in the next campaign to point out that the same Administration which denied an American citizen the equivalent of the gold clause did agree to pay to the Governments of Panama and the Philippines $1.69 for every dollar of debt owed to them."

Captioning its leading editorial "Double-Locking Repudiation," the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) concluded:

"There are many who will hold that the Government thus has denied the truth of the legal saying that wherever there is a wrong, there is a remedy. It has destroyed the only remedy against itself. . . . If there is shame in repudiating obligations, it seeks now to make that shame permanent."

FDIC Extended

Temporary provisions extending Federal bank-deposit insurance until August 31 were signed by President Roosevelt on June 28. Bankers were greatly relieved, for 14,000 banks thus were kept from paying out $160,000,000 in assessments on July 1.

The extension was for only sixty days because, within that period, Congress is expected to pass the Omnibus Banking Bill, Title I of which provides a substantial scheme of insurance. Following the President's signature, Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, returned checks to 8,000 banks which already had deposited their assessments.

Mr. Crowley revealed that twenty-eight banks, including several large institutions in financial centers, previously had notified the FDIC that if temporary provisions were not extended, they planned to drop their deposit insurance.

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EVERY month, as the beneficiary of her husband's life insurance policy, a woman in St. Louis receives a small check from this company.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, new Assistant Works Progress Administrator, in charge of women's work and activities, who faces the difficult task of putting 500,000 women

© Harris & Ewing

to work beginning this week, hails from Oxford, Mississippi. She is personable, radiant with Southern charm: a hard worker, nationally known as a zealous votary of women's rights, she has become an outstanding figure in feminist circles.

Daughter of a former Democratic Representative, Mrs. Woodward has been in charge of the women's division of the FERA under Harry L. Hopkins. For years politically-minded, she has served as National Committeewoman from her home State and Delegate-at-Large to the 1928 Democratic Convention.

The Mississippi State Board of Development elected her Secretary in 1929; she has been for some time a Director of the State Conference for Social Work. Many welfare groups and clubs count her a distinguished member.

All of her resourcefulness and diligence were brought into play in the depression years, when she found jobs for hapless members of her sex—they scrubbed tombstones, trailed divorced husbands, decorated homes and schoolhouses.

* * *

Capt. Edwin C. Musick, who has just piloted the *Pan American Clipper* on the second of a series of experimental flights in connection with the proposed American-Orient air-line, holds more flying-records in his own name than any other aviator. He has flown more than 1,000,000 miles, never has "stunted," never has a serious accident befallen his craft aloft.

America's first international air-mail pilot

Keystone

—the first man to guide a commercial plane so far across the Pacific—has seen twenty-two years' service in aviation. He was born at St. Louis in 1894; learned to fly in Los Angeles; joined the Army Air Service, in 1917, as a civilian instructor. Married, he lives in Miami.

Slender, medium in height, slightly stooped, Captain Musick has deep-set eyes, square jaw, serious mien; watching amateur, sand-lot, or professional baseball-games occupies his lighter moments—he used to play himself.

This "early bird" of American aviation joined Pan American Airways in October, 1927; his first assignment was to pilot the first American trimotor-plane ever to go on a commercial line across the ninety-mile airway between Key West and Havana. When Pan American looked for the man to guide the giant *Clipper* on the Pacific experimental flights, Captain Musick naturally got the job.

What's the Name, Please?

Jurgen—Cabell's romantic hero—its author writes, "have always called the book *jur'gen.*"

Tarzan—strenuous hero in Burroughs's books—the author says, "I and my family slur the second syllable": *tar'zn.*

Akers—fiction writer—rimes with *makers,* or just *acres.*

Lascelles Abercrombie—British poet—*Lascelles* rimes with *tassels,* and *crom* with *drum: las'sels a'ber-crum-by.*

Flavin—American playwright—despite Irish precedent he calls it *flay-vin.*

Albanesi—British novelist—as if spelled *ahl-bah-nay-zee.*

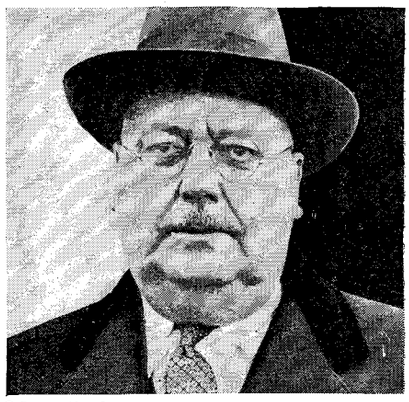
Gollomb—writer of fiction—rimes with *column.*

Gruffydd—Welsh playwright and poet—quite simple; just *griffith* (*th* as in *this*).

Anzia Yezierska—writes of the underprivileged — Americanized to *ahn'zee-a yeh-zeer'ska.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

George C. Hanson, the State Department's amiable, 250-pound, nimble-footed career-diplomat, will find his new appointment as Minister to Ethiopia right up his



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alley. Known as a "trouble-shooter," he embarked, on June 26, for Addis Ababa, Capital of the troublous area. Mr. Hanson, big, bald-headed, won a reputation in the Far East for being "*Uncle Sam's* best, all-around mixer." Bridgeport, Connecticut, is his native city; Cornell (engineering) his *alma mater* ('08).

He went to China after college as a student-interpreter, served in Shanghai, Harbin, Chefoo, Dairen, Newchwang, Tientsin, Swatow, Chungking, Foochow. He mastered six Chinese dialects, hopes to learn Amharic, Ethiopian upper-class Semitic dialect.

Hunting and fishing are his hobbies.

* * *

Jane Holt, sister of West Virginia's thirty-year-old Senator, Rush D. Holt, is the youngest hostess of a United States Senator

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—a tall, good-looking brunette with an athletic figure. She is twenty-one. Miss Holt, who has long-bobbed, dark brown, wavy hair, a contagious smile and plenitude of charm, is extremely active, and often helps her bachelor-brother in general office-work, doing anything from typing to sealing envelops without pay.

Since young Mr. Holt became a Senator, her chief job is to manage his domestic and social affairs, which she does ably. Miss Holt's leading hobby is dramatics; she majored in that field in college. Active in sports, she likes swimming most.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D.C.)*

(CHART No. 25: As of June 29, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Extension of Deposit Insurance—Senator Glass, of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee in charge of the Banking Bill, sponsored a resolution to extend the temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for another year. This action was taken because the provision for a permanent corporation is contained in the Banking bill, enactment of which could not be completed by July 1, the expiration data of the temporary FDIC. The continuing resolution is numbered S. J. Res. 152.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Railway Pensions—Senator Wagner, of New York, and Representative Crosser, of Ohio, have introduced bills to levy an excise tax on rail carriers, an income tax on carrier employees, and to provide an old-age retirement-system for such employees. The tax bills are numbered S. 3150 and H.R. 8652, respectively, and the retirement bills S. 3151 and H.R. 8651.

Under the tax bills, carriers would be required to pay into the Treasury an excise tax of 4 per cent. of pay-rolls, and employees would pay 2 per cent. of their income. The retirement bills provide payment of annuities out of a $50,000,000 Treasury fund to rail employees reaching the age of sixty-five, or having served the company for thirty years.

Annuities are to be "based upon the service period of the employee, and shall be the sum of the amounts determined by multiplying the total number of years of service by the following percentages of the monthly compensation: 2 per centum of the first $50; 1½ per centum of the next $100; and 1 per centum of the compensation in excess of $150. . . . No annuity shall be awarded in excess of $120 per month."

The tax bills were referred, respectively, to the Finance Committee in the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee in the House. The retirement bills went to the Committees on Interstate Commerce.

* * *

Government Contracts—A measure known as the "Government Contracts Bill" has been introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Numbered S. 3055, it provides that in the purchase of supplies or materials, or in contracts for construction or service, the Government require that employees concerned in such purchase or contract be paid not less than specified minimum wages, and that they be employed not to exceed specified maximum hours. Also, no employee is to be under sixteen.

The bill is described as an outgrowth of the Supreme Court decision holding the NRA unconstitutional, and is designed to continue, so far as the Government can require, continuance of minimum wage, maximum hour, and child-labor provisions instituted under the NRA.

* * *

Unfair Competition—Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill (S. 3154) relating to unfair competition. The bill would make it "unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality." It is designed to "prohibit the payment of brokerage or commission under certain conditions, to suppress pseudo-advertising allowances, to provide a presumptive measure of damages in certain cases, and to protect the independent merchant, the public whom he serves, and the manufacturer from whom he buys, from exploitation by unfair competitors."

The bill was sent by the Senate to its Committee on the Judiciary for consideration.

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3												
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed S-5-7 3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed S-3-13 2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed S-3-26 3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed S-3-20 3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed S-5-1 4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed S-5-10 3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed S-6-21 5-24	H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed 5-31	....	....
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed S-4-5 3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	....	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed S-5-21 4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed S-5-23 2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Rayburn*	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Wheeler	S2796	I.C.	(a)	6-24	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed S-4-11 3-28	H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(b)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR-PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(22)	....	....	Passed	....	....
Glass	SJRes152	Bank'g	(c)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	6-25	(c)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed S-6-27 5-16	H-6-27	....
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Huddleston*													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Truck	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	Passed 4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes 112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes 324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed S-6-27 6-26	H-6-27*	6-28

(a) The House Interstate Commerce Committee reported a greatly modified Holding Company Bill, removing the mandatory dissolution requirement.

(b) The Senate removed the provision in the Air-mail Bill for a 20 per cent. increase in air-mail rates.

(c) The House Banking Committee reduced the deposit insurance extension to sixty days. The Senate accepted this change.

*The conferees on the Excise-tax Bill agreed to extend the taxes for two years.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Look Away.—"What model is your car?"

"It's not a model, it's a horrible example."—*Santa Fé Magazine.*

Strangers.—"My wife ran away with my best friend."

"Was he good-looking?"

"I don't know. Never met the fellow!"—*Texas Ranger.*

Old Hand.—TRUCK FARMER—"Have you had any experience at gardening?"

APPLICANT—"Sure thing. I was a waiter in a city roof-garden for a whole month."—*Kansas City Star.*

Very Casual.—"Young Rose 'Awkins is goin' abaht sayin' you're in love with 'er, 'Arry. Is that right?"

"Garn! Don't tike no notice of 'er. I might 'ave give 'er a clip or two over the ear, but that's all there is in it."—*London Opinion.*

Exclusive.—"Yes," said the boastful young man, "my family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," remarked his friend, "you'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the Ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not," said the other. "My people had a boat of their own."—*Tid-Bits.*

Pal.—"Have you ever speculated on why you are so popular in your neighborhood?"

"No, except that I told my neighbors that I always played the saxophone when I got lonely."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Still Green.—Boss—"You are twenty minutes late again. Don't you know what time we start work at this factory?"

NEW EMPLOYEE—"No, sir, they're always at it when I get here."—*Boys' Life.*

Staying Safe.—In a small hotel in Kingston, Ontario, so a returning traveler reports, there is a yellowing sign tacked to the dingy wall behind the desk on which the proprietor proclaims his fixed inbred skepticism of all humanity. It reads, "No checks cash. Not even good ones."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Honored.—"And what," asked the cannibal chief in his kindest tones, "was your business before you were captured by my men?"

"I was a newspaper man," answered the captive.

"An editor?"

"Only a subeditor."

"Cheer up, young man, promotion awaits you. After supper you shall be editor-in-chief."—*American Boy.*

The Top.—"What is the outstanding contribution that chemistry has given to the world?"

FLO—"Blondes!"—*U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.*

Slips That Pass In the Night

From Memory.—Each guest was asked to write a recipe on "How to Cook a Husband."—*Spartanburg (S. C.) paper.*

Give Us a Little Longer.—Picking up the living-room before going to bed takes only five minutes, but is worth a half hour in the morning.—*Spokane (Wash.) paper.*

As a Chaser.—There will be music, and each woman guest will be presented with men and Patrolman ——— ———.—*Napa (Cal.) paper.*

Wow!—Tosca Berger will also play the gypsy part of the melody in "Dark Eyes" with the two pianos on her violin.—*Tulsa (Okla.) paper.*

Love-Letter.—

LETTER-'MAN'
Coed's Courting Wins Her Major Athletic Award at Penn State
—*Head-line in Evansville (Ind.) paper.*

Those smooth Ingram's shaves are due to these 3 ACTIONS

1 DIRECT WILTING ACTION: Ingram's strips the oil coating from your whiskers. Subdues them. Softens them right down to the skin line for clean, easy shaving.

2 UNIQUE LUBRICATING ACTION: Your skin is smoothed. Drawn tighter. Actually lubricated. Razor *glides* without scuffing or scraping.

3 FAMOUS COOLING ACTION: Ingram's turns off the heat! Cools your shave. Keeps you face-happy. Saves the cost and bother of lotions.

To give men comfort along with cleaner shaves, Ingram's three special ingredients always do these three things—

1st, wilt whiskers softer at the skin line, where the razor works. 2nd, tone the skin *before* the shave to prevent nicks and scuffs. 3rd, cool the shave and banish stinging.

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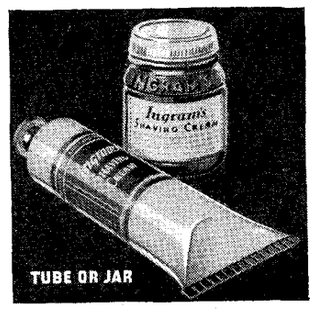

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